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## ANNEX A

### APPENDIX I AUTHORITY

Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) to address the development of a National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, Area Committees have been established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are comprised of qualified personnel from Federal, State, and local agencies. Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) which, when implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area. Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with State and local officials to pre-plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The Area Committee is also required to work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The functions of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991, to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Transportation) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The term “coastal zone” is defined in the current NCP (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones which are within the coastal zone, for which Area Committees will prepare Area Contingency Plans. The COTP zones are described in Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR Part 3).

## APPENDIX II DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Biological Additives - microbiological cultures, enzymes, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge for the specific purpose of encouraging biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a discharge.

Burning Agents - those additives that through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied.

CERCLA - the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Chemical Agents - those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water.

Claim - a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.

Coastal Waters - the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. Used for classifying the size of discharges.

Coastal Zone - means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term coastal zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/Coast Guard agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Contiguous Zone - The zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. It is the zone contiguous to the territorial sea which extends nine miles seaward from the territorial sea.

Discharge - any emission (other than natural seepage), intentional or unintentional, and includes, but is not limited to spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

Dispersants - chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

Environment - the navigable waters, waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters which the natural resources are under the exclusive management of the U.S. under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Also includes surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air.

Exclusive Economic Zone - An area of the high seas, parallel to the territorial sea, which extends up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial seas are measured established by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983. In this zone, a country may exercise jurisdiction and control over natural resources (living and nonliving), including authority over artificial islands (and other structures used for economic exploitation) and for the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Fund - the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Hazardous Material - any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant including natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic natural gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas), and

any substance designated under the authority of any of the following laws and regulations and the subsequent implementing regulations:

- (1) Section 311(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act: 40 CFR 116.4, Tables 116.4A and 116.4B, Lists of Hazardous Substances; and 40 CFR 117.3, Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
- (2) Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA): 40 CFR 302.4, Table 302.4, List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.
- (3) Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act: 40 CFR 261.3, Definition of Hazardous Waste; 40 CFR 261.32, Hazardous Wastes from Specific Sources; and 40 CFR 261.33, Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof.
- (4) Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act: 40 CFR 129.4, Toxic Pollutants.
- (5) Section 112 of the Clean Air Act: 40 CFR 61.01, Lists of Pollutants and Applicability of Part 61.
- (6) Section 7 of the Toxic Substance Control Act: 40 CFR 716.120, Substances and Listed Mixtures to Which This Part Applies.
- (7) Section 302 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: 40 CFR 355, Appendices A and B, Extremely Hazardous Substances.
- (8) Transportation regulations in 49 CFR 171.8, Hazardous Materials Regulations: 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous Materials Table; Appendix A, Table 1, Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides; Appendix A, Table 2, Radionuclides; and Appendix B, List of Marine Pollutants.
- (9) Marine transportation regulations in 33 CFR 126 and 160: 126.07, Dangerous cargo; 160.203, Certain dangerous cargo; 126.09, Designated dangerous cargo; and 126.10, Cargo of particular hazard.
- (10) Section 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code, Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory.
- (11) Section 6.6 of the California Health and Safety Code, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly referred to as Proposition 65).

Pollutant or Contaminant - in accordance with the NCP, and as defined by section 101(33) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under section 101(14)(A) through (F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquified natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP and this ACP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States.

Hazardous Substance - in accordance with the NCP, any substance designated under the authority of the following sections:

- (1) Section 311 (b)(2) of the CWA.
- (2) Section 102 of CERCLA.
- (3) Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
- (4) Section 307(a) of the CWA.
- (5) Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
- (6) Section 7 of the Toxic Substance Control Act.

The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic natural gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

Inland Waters - waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on the inland rivers. Used for classifying the sizes of discharges.

Inland Zone - The environment inland of the Coastal Zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland delineates the area of Federal responsibility for response action.

Lead Agency - the Federal agency (or State agency operating pursuant to a contract/agreement or state access) that has primary responsibility for coordinating response action. The Federal lead agency that provides the OSC as specified in section 202.1 and Annex II of the Region IX Mainland Regional Contingency Plan.

Major Disaster - any event in any part of the U.S. which, as determined by the President, is or threatens to become of sufficient severity or magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the federal Government to supplement the efforts and resources of State and local governments and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by the event.

Natural Resources - includes land, fish, biota, wildlife, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone), any state or local government or Indian tribe, or any foreign government.

Oil - oil of any kind or in any form. Including but, not limited to: petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and mixed with wastes (other than dredged spoils).

On Scene Coordinator (OSC) - The Federal official (Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, or Department of Defense) predesignated to coordinate and direct pollution removal efforts.

Potential Discharge - Any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or hazardous substance. It shall be classed by its severity based on the above guidelines.

Primary Agencies - the Departments or Agencies designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of this plan.

Public Health or Welfare - All of the factors effecting the health and welfare of man including, but not limited to, human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

Release - As defined by section 101(22) of CERCLA, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment but excludes any release solely within the workplace; also excludes additional conditions as specified in the National Contingency Plan 40 CFR 300.6.

Remove or Removal - Removal of oil or hazardous substance(s) from the water and/or shorelines or any other actions that may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare.

Removal Cost - The costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred or, in any case in which there is substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident.

Size Classification of Discharges -

(1) Minor Discharge - Inland Waters: less than 1000 gallons of oil. Coastal Waters: less than 10000 gallons of oil.

(2) Medium Discharge - Any discharge of a harmful quantity of a hazardous substance. Inland Waters: 1000 - 10000 gallons of oil. Coastal Waters: 10000 - 100,000 gallons of oil.

(3) Major Discharge - Any discharge of a hazardous substance that poses a threat to the public health or welfare. Inland waters: more than 10,000 gallons of oil. Coastal waters: more than 100,000 gallons of oil.

Size Classification of Releases -

(1) Minor release - quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s), that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare, or the environment.

(2) Medium release - releases not meeting the definition of minor or major.

(3) Major release - quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat.

Spill of National Significance (SONS) - a rare, catastrophic spill which greatly exceeds the response capabilities at the local and regional levels. Due to its severity, size, location and actual or potential for adverse impact on the public health and welfare and on the environment, a SONS is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local and private resources to contain and cleanup.

Territorial Seas - the belt of the seas measured from the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and extending seaward a distance of 3 miles.

United States - the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Trustee - an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe who may pursue claims for damages.

Volunteer - any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has the authority to accept volunteer services. A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

ACP - Area Contingency Plan

AC - Area Committee

AIRSTA - Coast Guard Air Station

AOR - Area of Responsibility

BNTM - Broadcast Notice to Mariners

CCC - California Conservation Corps

CCC/BCDC - California Coastal Commission/San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission Joint Oil Spill Program

CMC - Center for Marine Conservation

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

CG OWOCRS - Coast Guard Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System

COTP - Captain of the Port

CSP - California State Parks

DFG - California Department of Fish & Game

DOI - Department of the Interior

DRG - District Response Group

DRAT - District Response Advisory Team

EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zone

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

FOSC - Federal On-scene Coordinator

FOSO - Friends of the Sea Otter

FWPCA - Federal Water Pollution and Control Act

HAZWOPER - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

HBRC - Humboldt Bay Response Corporation

IBRRC - International Bird Rescue and Research Center

ICS - Incident Command System

JIC - Joint Information Center

MAC - Multi-agency Committee

MBARI - Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute

MEXUSPAC - U.S/Mexico Pacific Coast Joint Response Team

MMC - Marine Mammal Center

MMS - Department of the Interior Minerals Management Service

MOA - Memorandum of Agreement

MOU - Memorandum of Understanding

MSO - Coast Guard Marine Safety Office

MSD - Coast Guard Marine Safety Detachment

MSRC - Marine Spill Response Corporation

NCP - National Contingency Plan

NMS - National Marine Sanctuary

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPFC - National Pollution Funds Center

NPREP - National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program

NRC - Coast Guard National Response Center

NRDA - Natural Resource Damage Assessment

NRT - National Response Team

NSCC - National Scheduling and Coordinating Committee

NSFCC - National Strike Force Coordination Center

NTM - Notice to Mariners

OCS - Outer Continental Shelf

OES - State of California Office of Emergency Services

OPA 90 - Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OSC - On-Scene Coordinator

OSLTF - Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

OSPR - California Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response

OSRO - Oil Spill Response Organization

OSRV - Offshore Response Vessel

PIAT - Public Information Assist Team

PLE - Pacific Link Environmental

POLREP - Coast Guard Pollution Report Message

PREP - Preparedness for Response Exercise Program

PST - Pacific Strike Team

QI - Qualified Individual

RP - Responsible Party

RRT - Regional Response Team

RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board

SAR - Search and Rescue

SB 2040 - California Senate Bill 2040 (Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act)

SIOSC - State Inter-agency Oil Spill Committee

SISRS - Site Identification and Spill Response Strategy

SLC - California State Lands Commission

SMT - Spill Management Team

SONS - Spill of National Significance

SOSC - State On-Scene Coordinator

SSC - NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator

SUPSALV - Navy Supervisor of Salvage Operations

TTX - Tabletop Exercise

UCS - Unified Command System

USCG - United States Coast Guard

USFWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USNPGS - United States Naval Postgraduate School

VOSS - Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System

VTs - Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Service

VTs - Vessel Traffic Study

### APPENDIX III PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The Area Committee is a spill preparedness and planning body made up of Federal, State, and local agency representatives. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) will coordinate the activities of the Area Committee and assist in the development of a comprehensive Area Contingency Plan that is consistent with the National Contingency Plan.

This Area Contingency Plan describes the strategy for a coordinated Federal, State and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating within the boundaries of the State of California. This plan addresses response to a most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, a worst case discharge, and a discharge of maximum impact including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these four scenarios covers the expected range of spills likely to occur in the three Captain of the Port areas of responsibility (AOR), San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles/Long Beach, and San Diego.

For purposes of this plan, the most probable discharge is the size of the average spill in the area based on the historical data available. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur taking into account such factors as the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories, operating records of facilities and vessels in the area, etc. The worst case discharge for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The worst case discharge from an offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. These scenarios are described in Annex I.

This plan shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in the response structure before an incident, and as a guide for reviewing vessel and facility response plans required by OPA 90, to ensure consistency. The review for consistency should address, as a minimum, the economically and environmentally sensitive areas within the area, the response equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (this includes Federal, State, and local government and industry owned equipment), response personnel available, equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, protection strategies, etc.

## APPENDIX IV GEOGRAPHIC AND JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

### TAB A - AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Eleventh Coast Guard District is comprised of: Arizona; Utah; Nevada; California (see figure A-IV-A-1); and the ocean area bounded by a line from the California-Oregon state line westerly to 40 degrees N. Latitude, 150 degrees W. Longitude; thence southeasterly to 5 degrees S. Latitude, 110 degrees W longitude; thence northeasterly to the border between Guatemala and Mexico on the Pacific Coast (14 degrees 38' N latitude, 92 degrees 19' W longitude). It encompasses the three Captain of the Port Areas, MSO San Francisco Bay, MSO Los Angeles/Long Beach, and MSO San Diego. Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Federal removal authority was extended to include the waters of the exclusive economic zone established by Presidential Proclamation Number 5030 dated March 10, 1983. This effects each Captain of the Port AOR in the Eleventh Coast Guard District.

The purpose of this annex is to describe the USCG/EPA boundaries between coastal and inland zones for the purpose of providing On-Scene Coordinators in Region IX-Mainland.

The Coast Guard furnishes the OSC for the coastal zone and the EPA for the inland zone. In California, the dividing line between the coastal and inland zone generally follows the coastline and includes bays, rivers, estuaries, and inlets as far inland as described in Tabs B-D.

These boundaries recognize the Coast Guard's primary responsibility over discharges and releases in navigable waters from vessels and waterfront facilities as defined in 33 CFR 126.01 and EPA's primary responsibility for discharges and releases that occur on land. Previously the lines described in Tabs B-D represented the boundary lines between the coastal and inland zones; i.e., all land and water seaward of the line was the coastal zone (CG jurisdiction) and all land and water inland of the line was the inland zone (EPA jurisdiction). Since the boundary lines divided local jurisdictions, confusion often existed as to which agency would provide the OSC and also resulted in inconsistent federal responses. For example, a railcar could have a release on one side of a highway and the EPA would be the OSC. The next day, two hundred yards on the other side of the highway, another release could occur from a railcar and the CG would be the OSC. This situation could certainly confuse local responders, as well as planners. Again, this change is designed to give the CG primary responsibility for discharges and releases that occur on the water or "designated waterfront facilities" and give EPA the primary responsibility for discharges and releases that occur on land. Although the descriptions of the lines in Tabs B-D are essentially the same, they now have different significance. The lines are now called "demarcation lines" and mark the inland extent of the coastal zone regarding bays, rivers, inlets, etc. In other words, the coastal zone consists of coastal waters and internal waters as far inland as the demarcation line. The coastal zone no longer includes the land seaward of the demarcation lines; only the water.

As a general rule, the location of the source of the discharge will be the determining factor of which agency provides the OSC. When the discharge or release occurs and remains within one agency's boundary, it is clear which agency will provide the OSC. In these cases, when requested by the other agency, each agency will provide support, within the limits of their resources, to the other's OSC. When a spill occurs in one zone and flows, or threatens to flow, into another, a question can arise as to which agency will provide the OSC. This scenario is likely in the near coastal area when a spill occurs on land (EPA jurisdiction) and flows or migrates through storm drains or ditches into the water seaward of the demarcation line (USCG jurisdiction). There are two possibilities in this case: (1) The EPA provides the OSC and the CG assists the EPA with waterside clean-up operations. This was the case in the Francis Plating Fire release in which EPA was the OSC and CG coordinated waterside cleanup operations. (2) By mutual agreement, the CG would provide the OSC. This was the case in the Shell Martinez spill where the source

of the spill was in the EPA zone, but, because the majority of impact and response was in the coastal zone, it was agreed that the CG should provide the OSC. Good communications and coordination between EPA and CG OSCs are vital to an effective federal response. The EPA provides the OSC for the entire States of Nevada and Arizona.

#### **TAB B - COTP SAN FRANCISCO BAY**

Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay's Captain of the Port (COTP) Area of Responsibility (AOR) is specified in 33 CFR 3.55-20 and comprises the land masses and waters of California north of San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties; Utah, except for Washington, Kane, San Juan, and Garfield Counties; and Nevada except for Clark County.

MSO San Francisco Bay's COTP Area of Responsibility has been further divided into three planning areas for the development of the OPA-90 Area Contingency Plans, as described in Tabs C-E of this appendix. See Figure A-IV-B-1.

#### **TAB C - NORTH COAST AREA**

The North Coast Area extends from the Oregon/California border south to the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line and includes the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino. See Figure A-IV-C-1.

The northern offshore boundary extends from the California/Oregon border along the 42-00'00" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The southern offshore boundary extends from the Mendocino County/Sonoma County border along the 38-46'07" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The CG/EPA demarcation line runs from the intersection of Highway 1 and the Sonoma County/Mendocino County line north along Highway 1 to Usal Road near Rockport; north on Usal Road to Chemise Mountain Road; north on Chemise Mountain Road to Shelter Cove Road; west on Shelter Cove Road to Kings Peak Road; north on Kings Peak Road to Wilder Ridge Road; north on Wilder Ridge Road to Mattole Road; north and west on Mattole to Highway 1 at Ferndale; north on Highway 1 to Highway 101 at Fernbridge; north on Highway 101 to Front Street; west on Front Street to A Street; north on A Street to Sixth Street; west on Sixth to Pebble Beach Drive; north on Pebble Beach Drive to Washington Blvd.; east on Washington to Lake Earl Drive; north on Lake Earl Drive to Highway 101; north on Highway 101 to the California-Oregon border.

#### **TAB D - SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND DELTA AREA**

The San Francisco Bay and Delta Area extends from the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line south to the San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County line and includes all counties on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. These counties include: San Francisco, Marin, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Yolo, San Joaquin, Solano and Sacramento. See Figure A-IV-D-1.

The northern offshore boundary extends from the Mendocino County/Sonoma County border along the 38-46'07" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The southern offshore boundary extends from the San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border along the 37-06'26" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The CG/EPA demarcation line runs from the San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border north along Highway 1 to

Hwy 35 near San Francisco; west on Hwy 35 to the Great Hwy; north on the Great Hwy to the intersection with Point Lobos Avenue; Point Lobos Avenue east to Geary Blvd.; Geary Blvd. east to Laguna Street; Laguna Street south to Bay Street; Bay Street east to intersection with State Belt railroad tracks; State Belt railroad tracks south along the Embarcadero to Third Street; Third Street south to Hwy 101; Hwy 101 south to Hwy 237; Hwy 237 east to intersection with Southern Pacific railroad tracks; Southern Pacific railroad tracks north to intersection with Hwy 880 (approximately 1/2 mile south of 98th Avenue exit); Hwy 880 north to intersection with Southern Pacific Railroad tracks near Albany; Southern Pacific railroad tracks north and east until intersection with Hwy 4 (approximately 2 mile east of Antioch); Hwy 4 east to I-5 at Stockton; I-5 north to Hwy 80; Hwy 80 west to Hwy 113; Hwy 113 south to Hwy 12; Hwy 12 west to Hwy 80; Hwy 80 west to Hwy 680; Hwy 680 south to Hwy 780; Hwy 780 west to Hwy 80; Hwy 80 west to Hwy 29; Hwy 29 north to Hwy 37; Hwy 37 west to Hwy 101 near Ignacio; Hwy 101 south to Hwy 1 at Marin City; Hwy 1 north to Gualala.

#### **TAB E - CENTRAL COAST AREA**

The Central Coast Area extends from San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border south to Monterey County/San Luis Obispo County border and includes Santa Cruz County and Monterey County. See Figure A-IV-E-1.

The northern offshore boundary extends from San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border along the 37-06'26" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The southern offshore boundary is a line extending 270 T from the Monterey County/San Luis Obispo County border to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The CG/EPA demarcation line runs north along Hwy 1 from the Monterey County/San Luis Obispo County border to the northern border of Santa Cruz County.

#### **TAB F- COTP LOS ANGELES/LONG BEACH**

The Marine Safety Office (MSO) Los Angeles-Long Beach's Captain of the Port (COTP) Area of Responsibility (AOR) is specified in 33 CFR 3.55-10 and comprises the land masses and waters of California south of Monterey County and extending to the border of the Orange County-San Diego County line. See Figure A-IV-F-1.

The MSO Los Angeles-Long Beach's COTP and OSC Area of Responsibility has been further divided into two areas for the OPA-90 Area Contingency Plans as described in Tab's B & C of this appendix.

#### **TAB G - SAN LUIS OBISPO/SANTA BARBARA/VENTURA COUNTIES AREA**

(Northern Sector)

The San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara/Ventura Area extends from the Northern Los Angeles County border to the Northern San Luis Obispo County border. See figure A-IV-F-1.

The inland boundary is determined by the CG/EPA boundary. This is defined from the Southern Ventura County line along Highway 1 along the coast to Hueneme Road (Oxnard); west to Ventura Road; north to Channel Islands Blvd.; west to Harbor Blvd.; north to US 101; north along US 101 to Route 225 (Santa Barbara); Route 225 west to US 101; north along US 101 to Gaviota. Within Gaviota State Park shift to Southern Pacific railroad tracks; along the mainline tracks to Black Road (Casmalia); north to Route 1; north to the San Luis Obispo/Monterey County Line.

#### **TAB H - LOS ANGELES/ORANGE COUNTIES AREA (SOUTHERN SECTOR)**

The Los Angeles/Orange Area extends from the Southern Orange County border to the Northern Los Angeles County border. See figure A-IV-F-1.

The inland boundary is determined by the CG/EPA boundary. This line begins at the San Diego/Orange county line at I-5 north to Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1); Route 1 north to Jamboree Road (Newport Beach); north to Bristol Street; west to Irvine Avenue; south to 17th Street; west to Route 55; south to Route 1; Route 1 north to Golden West Street (Huntington Beach); and north to Warner Avenue; west to Bolsa Chica; north to Westminster Avenue. This line then extends west along Westminster Blvd. and begins right before the intersection with the Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1); north to 7th Street; north and west to Ximeno Avenue; south to Livingston Drive; west to Ocean Blvd.; west along Ocean Blvd. to the intersection with Los Angeles River's east bank; north along Los Angeles River east bank to Anaheim Street; west to Alameda Street; south to B Street (Wilmington); west to Gibson Blvd.; south to Harbor Blvd. (San Pedro); south to Crescent Avenue; south to 22nd Street; west to Pacific Avenue; south to Paseo Del Mar; north on Western Avenue; west and north to 25th Street; 25th Street/Palos Verdes Drive around the Palos Verdes Peninsula to Route 1; north to Beryl Street (Redondo Beach); west to Harbor Drive; north along the coast roads through the beach cities to Culver Blvd. (Playa del Rey); and north to Route 1 to the Ventura County line.

## TAB I - COTP SAN DIEGO

The San Diego Area consists of one planning area which is consistent with the Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) San Diego Area of Responsibility (AOR). The Coast Guard COTP San Diego is the pre-designated Federal OSC for oil and hazardous chemical discharges in the coastal zone from the boundary of San Diego County, California, starting and ending at the sea, including the California islands south and east of a line that is drawn 255° T from latitude 33° 22.5' North longitude 117° 35.7' West (San Mateo Point).

### COASTAL

33 CFR 3.55-15 (b) defines the San Diego Captain of the Port (also OSC) area as:

“The boundary of San Diego County, California, starting and ending at the sea , but also including the California islands south and east of a line that is drawn 255° T from latitude 33° 22.5' North, longitude 117° 35.7' West (San Mateo Point).”

The Coastal zone consists of coastal waters and internal waters as far inland as the Demarcation Line. **The coastal zone no longer includes the land seaward of the Demarcation Lines, just the water.**

### INLAND

The Region IX Oil & Hazardous Materials Plan delineates the Coast Guard and EPA OSC's boundaries as:

“Beginning at the International border and the sea, east and north along the eastern limits of Border Field State Park to the mouth of the Tijuana River; across the river's mouth to the eastern limit of the Silver Strand State Beach to Palm Ave.; east to I-5; north to Harbor Drive; north to Scott St.; South to Talbot St.; West to Hill St.; West to Sunset Cliffs Blvd.; north to I-8; east on I-8 to I-5; north to Grand Ave.; west to Mission Blvd.; north to La Jolla Blvd.; north to Prospect St.; North to Torrey Pines Rd.; north along

Torrey Pines Rd. to Route S21 (North Torrey Pines Rd.); S21 north to I-5 (Oceanside); north on I-5 to the San Diego/Orange County Line.”

A series of maps (Figures (A-IV-G-1 thru (A-IV-G-3) outline the USCG/EPA OSC boundaries, biologically sensitive areas and facilities within the COTP San Diego Area. These maps can assist personnel in determining the appropriateness of our response.

## 11th Coast Guard District

### Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



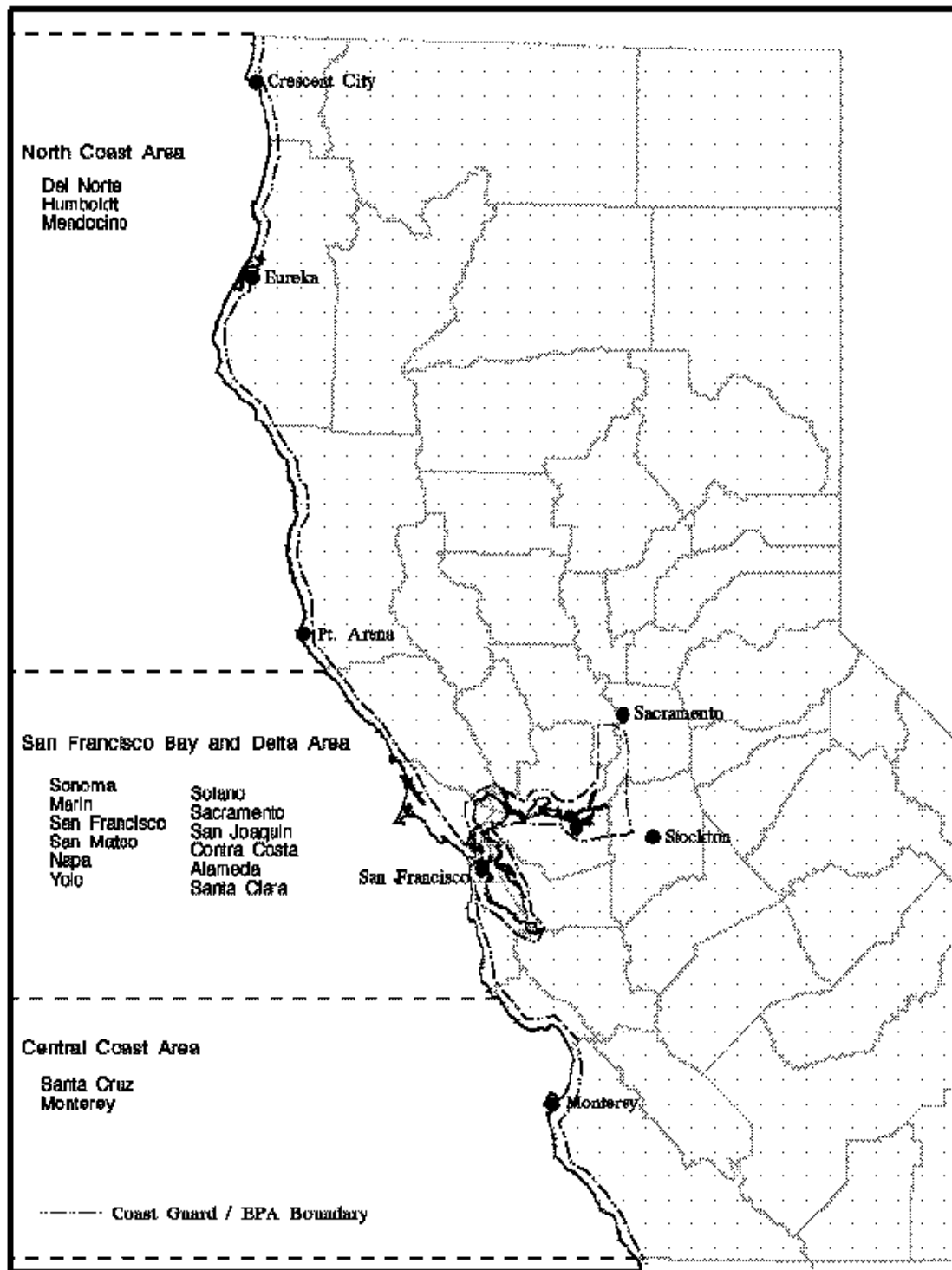
11th Coast Guard District

Figure A-IV-A-1

# Coast Guard MSO San Francisco Bay's COTP Area of Responsibility Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



MSO SFO Boundaries

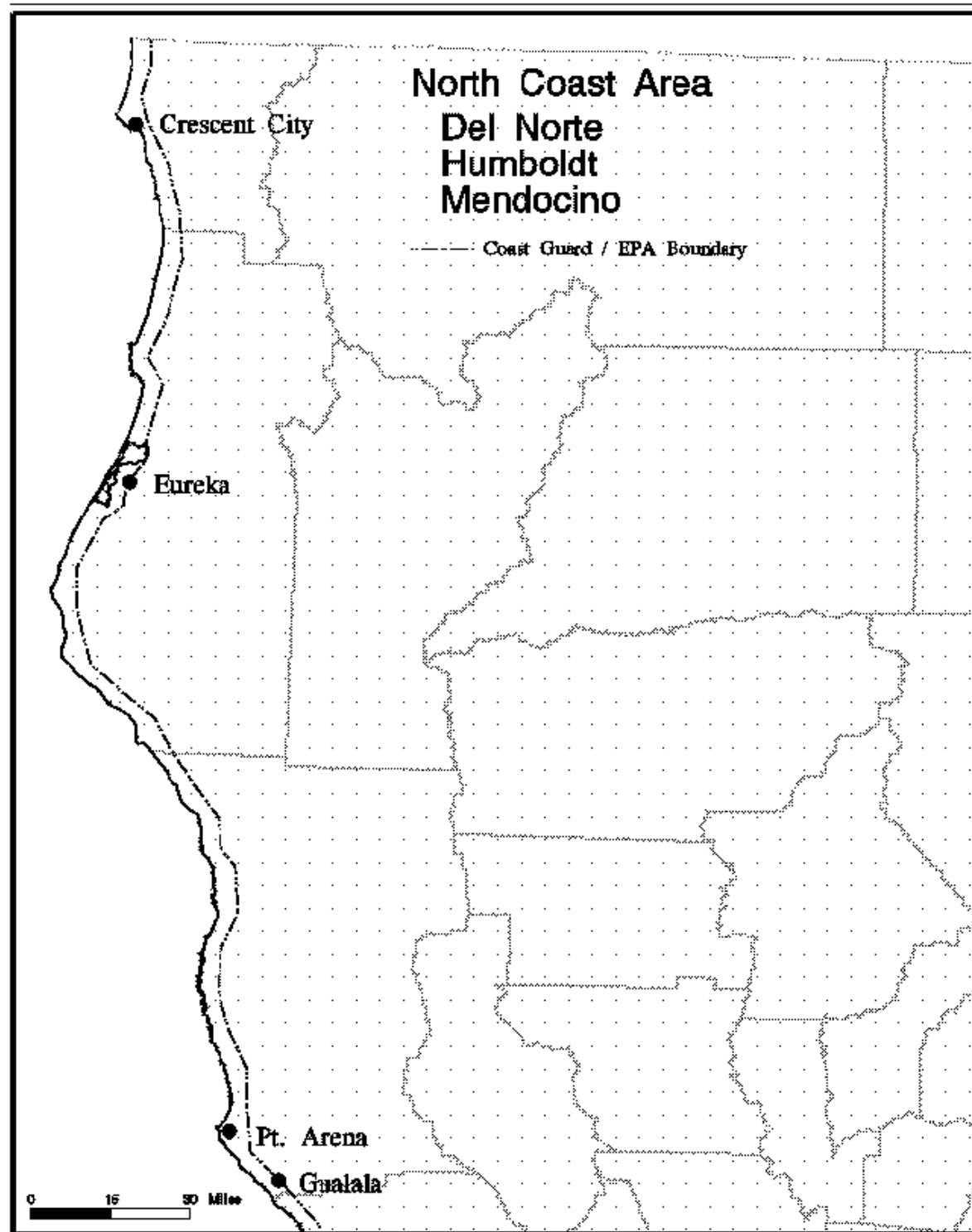
Figure A-IV-B-1

## **MSO San Francisco North Coast Area Committee Boundaries**

### **Boundary Map**

**USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE**

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



**SFO North Area**

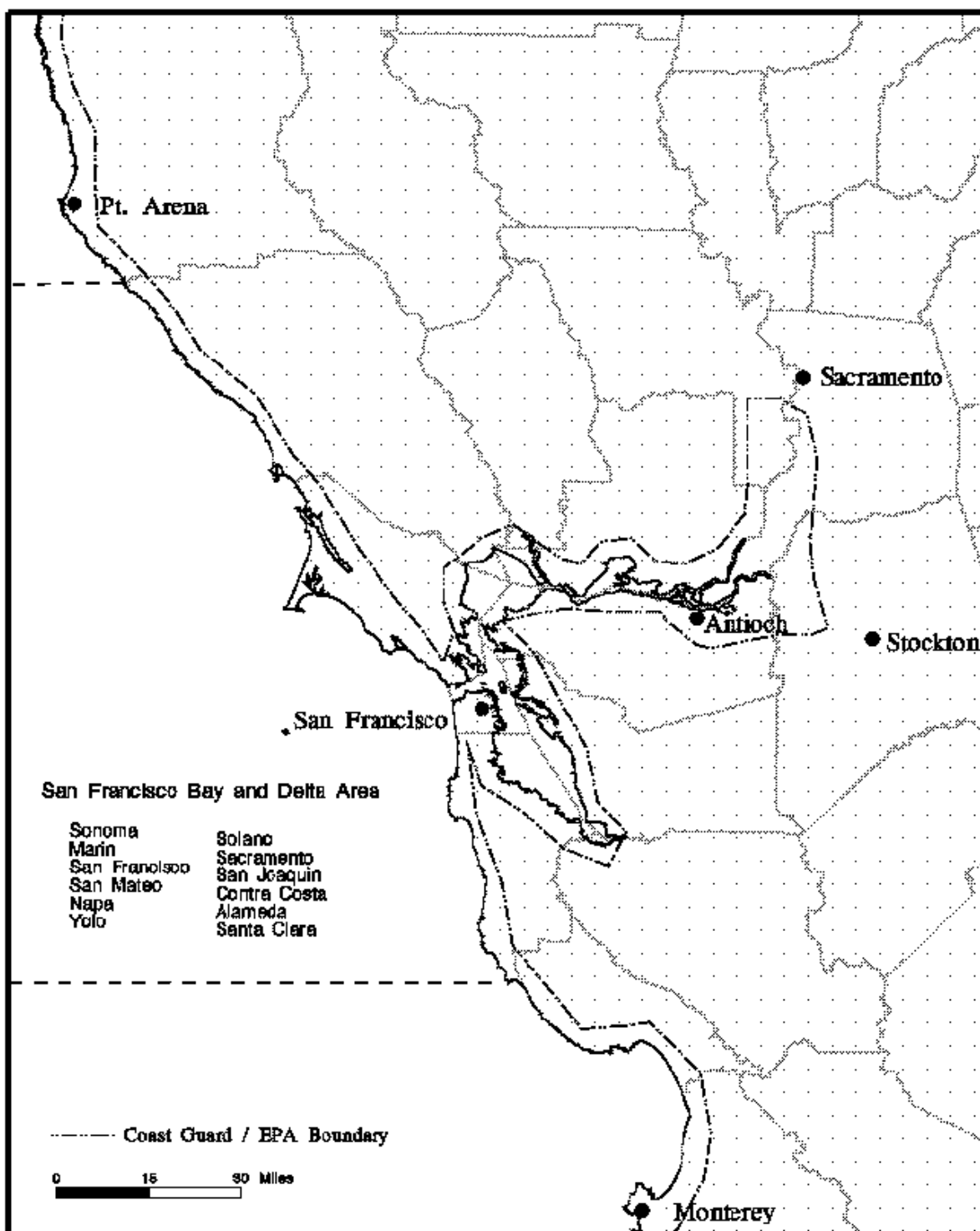
**Figure A-IV-C-1**

# **MSO San Francisco Bay and Delta Area Committee Boundaries**

## **Boundary Map**

**USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE**

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



**SFO Bay Area**

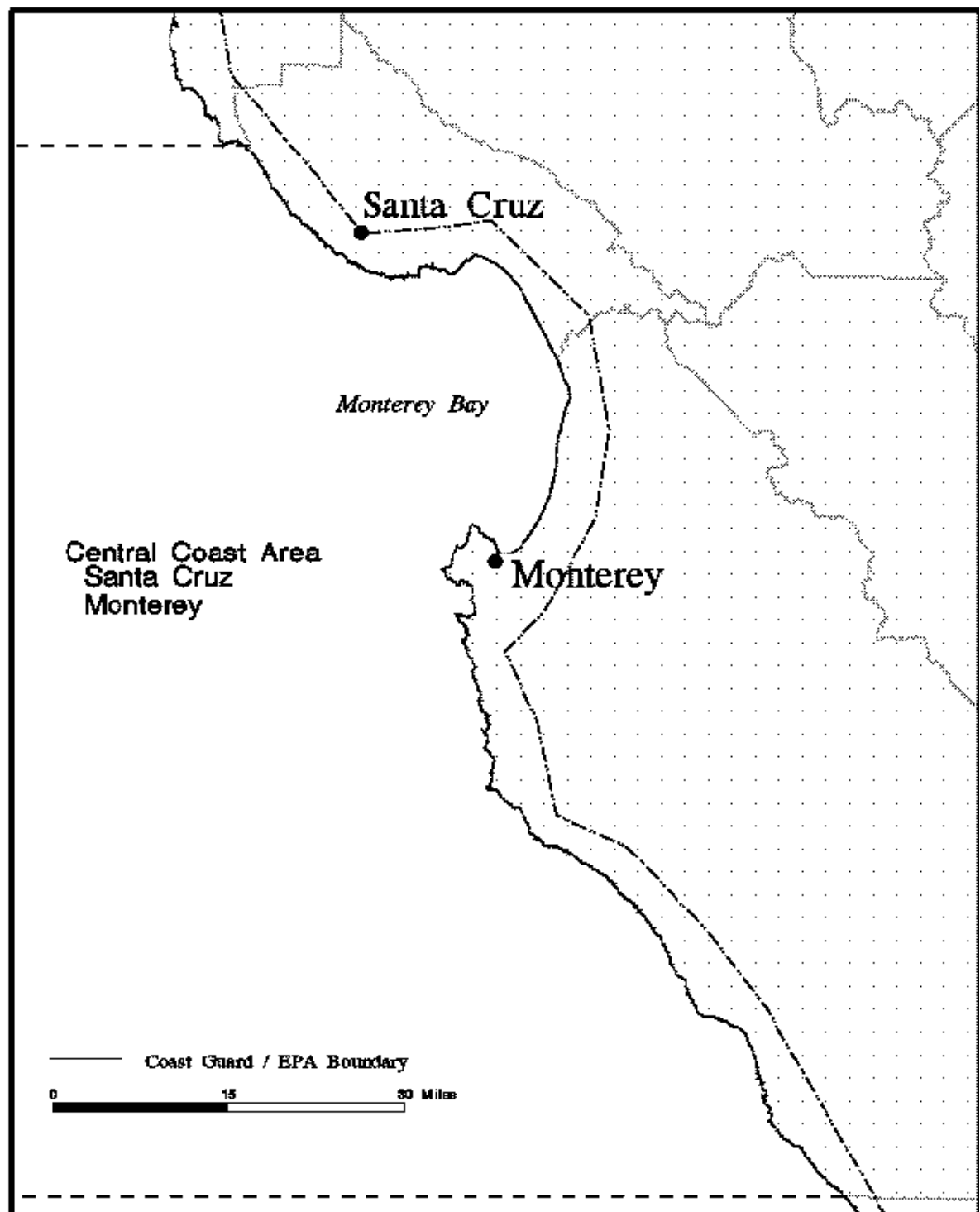
**Figure A-IV-D-1**

# MSO San Francisco Central Coast Area Committee Boundaries

## Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



SFO Central Area

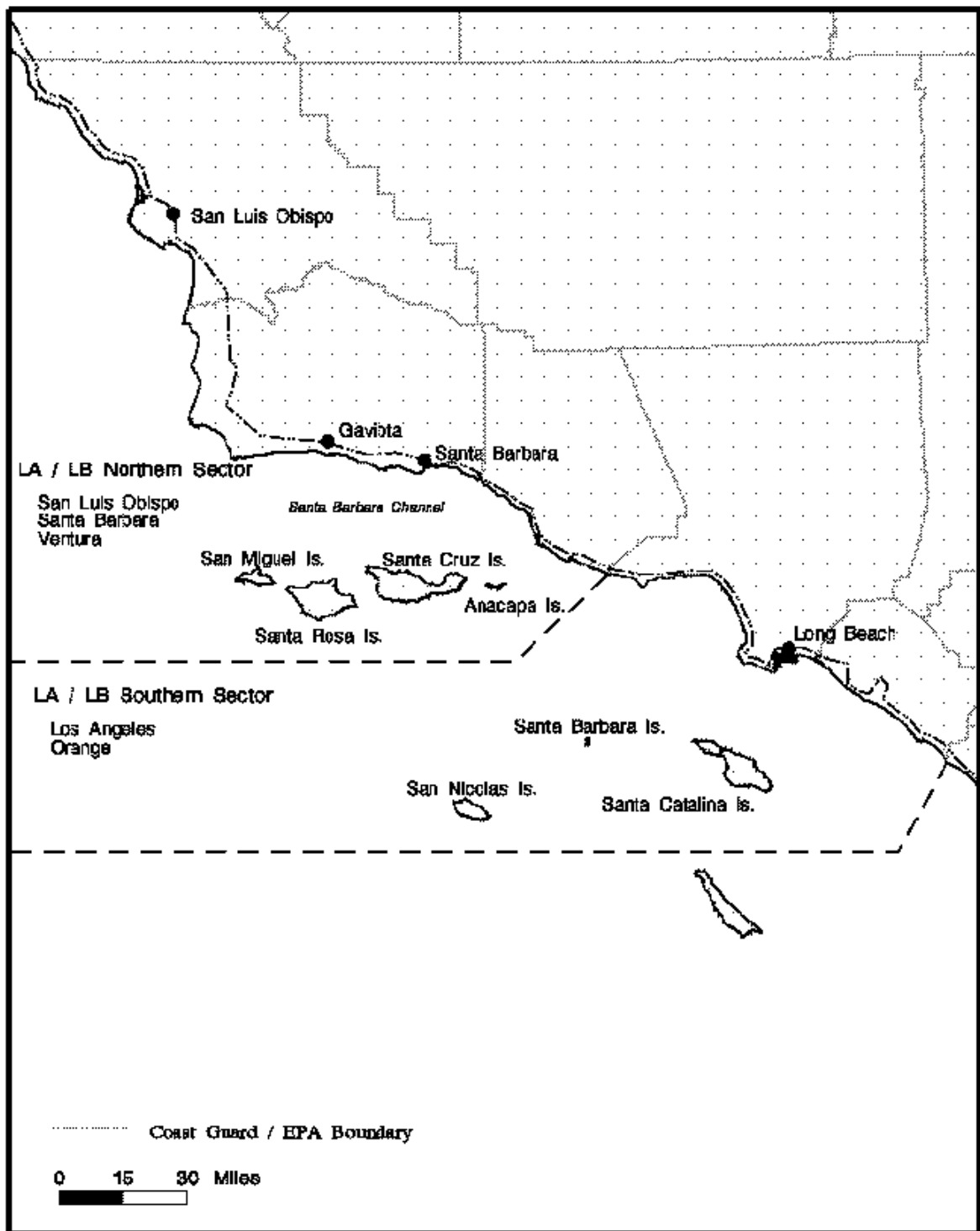
Figure A-IV-E-1

# Coast Guard MSO LA / LB COTP Area of Responsibility

## Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only

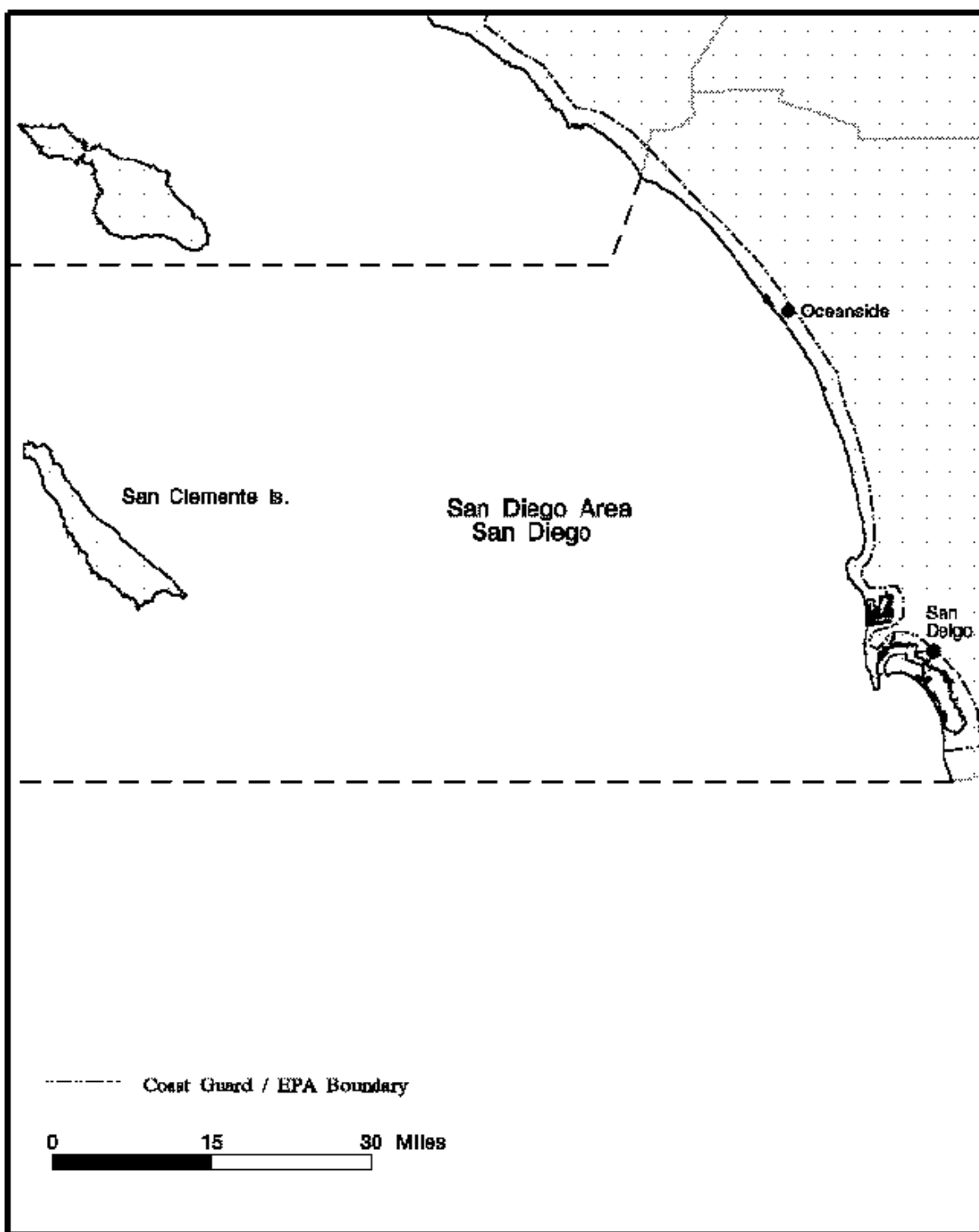


MSO LA / LB Boundaries Figure A-IV-F-1

# Coast Guard MSO San Diego COTP Area of Responsibility Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



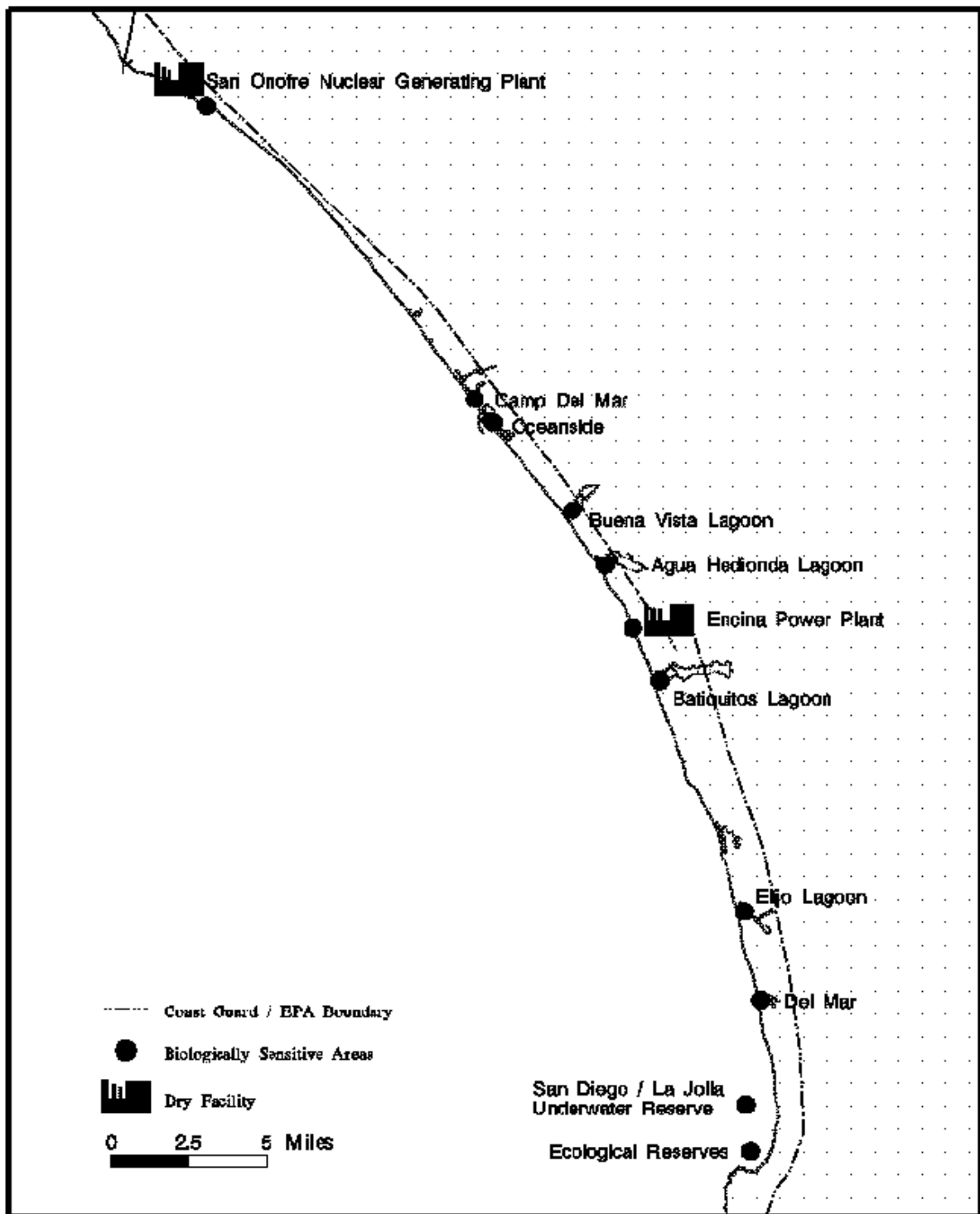
MSO San Diego Boundaries Figure A-IV-G-1

## MSO San Diego Area Committee Boundaries

### Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



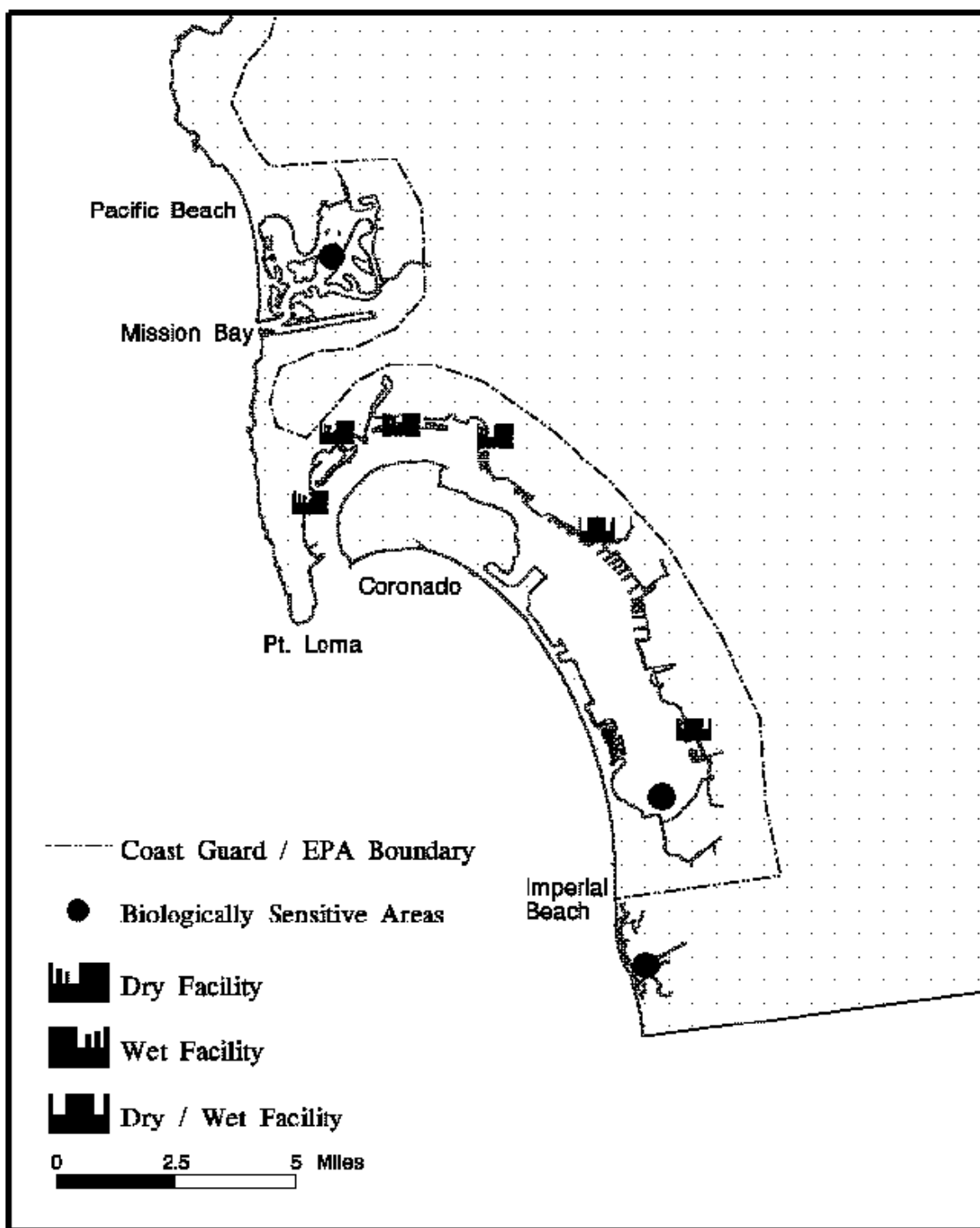
MSO San Diego Boundaries Figure A-IV-G-2

## MSO San Diego Area Committee Boundaries

### Boundary Map

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Boundaries are intended as a general reference only



MSO San Diego Boundaries Figure A-IV-G-3

## APPENDIX V RESPONSE SYSTEM AND POLICIES

### TAB A NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (SEE FIGURE A-V-A-1)

The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate all government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection, in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective clean up of an oil or hazardous substance discharge. The NRS is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the predesignated Federal OSC in coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during response.

The NRS supports the responsibilities of the OSC, under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The OSC plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), Area Committees, and responsible parties as necessary, to supply the needed trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge.

The NRS is designed to support the OSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism (unified command) consisting of the OSC, the State's Incident Commander, and the Responsible Party's Incident Manager. The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort which takes into account the Federal, State, local and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. A unified command establishes a forum for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by the parties with primary responsibility for oil and hazardous substance discharge removal. A unified command helps to ensure a coordinated, effective response is carried out and that the particular needs of all parties involved are taken into consideration. The OSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will exert this authority only if the other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus within a reasonable time frame. During hazardous substance release responses in which local agencies usually assume a leading role, the local agency may assume one of the unified commander roles when a unified command is used. During responses to oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved as part of a unified command, but provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer or the State representative. When a unified command is used, a Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Bureau shall be established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (Federal, State, local and private) should be incorporated into the OSC's response organization (Figure A-V-A-2) at the appropriate level.

A Spill Of National Significance (SONS) is that rare, catastrophic spill event which captures the nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact. A SONS is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment is so complex, it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local and private resources to contain and clean up. Only the Commandant of the Coast Guard or the Administrator of the EPA can declare a SONS.

The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the OSC's response organization with the SONS response organization (Figure A-V-A-3), detailed in Tab H to this Appendix.

### TAB B NATIONAL RESPONSE POLICY

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection (c) of Section 311 of the FWPCA, to require the Federal OSC to "in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance -

- “(i) into or on the navigable waters;
- “(ii) on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters;
- “(iii) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or
- “(iv) that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.”

In carrying out these functions, the OSC may:

- “(i) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;
- “(ii) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and
- “(iii) recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed.”

If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

## TAB C STATE RESPONSE SYSTEM

### COMMAND AND CONTROL RESOURCES

Marine oil spills are typically multi-jurisdictional events involving the responsible party, the State of California represented by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG), Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), local government, and the United States Coast Guard. Section 8670.7 of the California Government Code establishes that the Administrator of OSPR has the primary state authority to direct removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in the marine waters of the State. In recognition of the multi-jurisdictional nature of marine oil spills, the State Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan provides a response frame work using the Unified Command version of the Incident Command System that meets 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR 5192 requirements with respect to emergency management response to an oil spill discharge.

The Unified Command Structure provides for the incorporation of local government through Local Emergency Management Plans (Local Government Oil Spill Contingency Plans are a subset of this plan), SIOSC members, the responsible party and the Federal Government represented by the U.S. Coast Guard which is the pre-designated On Scene Coordinator (OSC) under the National Contingency Plan.

The Unified Command will consist of the U.S. Coast Guard, OSPR, and the responsible party. The Unified Command will direct the tactical and strategic response to an oil spill with a unified position to insure clear direction to the responsible party and efficient utilization of resources. OPA 90 clearly establishes that the OSC has the ultimate responsibility for directing oil spill response including response objectives and strategies.

The U.S. Coast Guard in recognition of the vital role and interest local government and the state have in marine oil spills, has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the State that formalizes designation of responsibilities and authority at the state and local level relative to marine oil spill planning and response.

## STATE MARINE OIL SPILL RESPONSE UTILIZING UNIFIED COMMAND APPLICATION OF THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The Unified Command application of the incident system will represent the emergency management system implemented at marine oil spills. In keeping with basic principles of ICS, the magnitude and complexity of the emergency dictates which functional area is activated and to what level. The policy of the OSPR will be to insure that full implementation of the OSPR incident command response team is on scene within six hours of a reported spill event, in order to support and/or relieve OSPR first responders.

Local, State, and private resources will be directed, at time of arrival on scene, to the appropriate function within the Unified Command structure. It is recognized that each organization participating in the response may have a

command and control organization under which it operates, of which some of the components solely support internal operations and management. The objective of the State Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan is to identify functional areas where early integration and coordination will improve the efficiency of the response.

By integrating response management in clearly defined units early in the response, consensus and mobilization can be more quickly achieved and limited resources combined to reduce duplication of effort and enhance response performance and perception by the public.

## STATE INTERAGENCY OIL SPILL COMMITTEE (SIOSC)

Pursuant to Sections 8574.1 et seq. of the California Government Code, SIOSC addresses the need for a specific response to land and water releases of oil and petroleum products within California. SIOSC is composed of representatives of state agencies and is chaired by the Administrator of the OSPR.

SIOSC establishes and maintains liaison with federal and local agencies, and public and private organizations engaged in oil pollution prevention and control. It coordinates day-to-day procedures and practices between state agencies and other organizations relative to the prevention and mitigation of oil pollution from oil discharges.

SIOSC also recommends necessary research, development and testing by appropriate organizations of materials, equipment, and methods related to oil spill prevention and control, and prepares and updates the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan. It provides guidance and state agency input to the Regional Response Team, the federal On Scene Coordinator and the State Agency Coordinator in an oil spill emergency.

The State Interagency Oil Spill Committee consists of the Administrator, OSPR as Chairman, and chair-persons from the State Lands Commission and the California Coastal Commission, or their designees, and a designated representative from all of the following agencies:

- The California Office of Emergency Services;
- The California State Water Resources Control Board;
- The California Department of Justice;
- The California Highway Patrol;
- The California National Guard;
- The California Department of Conservation(Division of Oil & Gas)
- The California Department of Fish and Game;

The California Department of Transportation;  
The California Department of Health Services;  
The California Department of Parks and Recreation;  
The California Department of Water Resources;  
The California Department of Forestry;  
The California State Fire Marshal;  
The California Regional Water Boards;  
The California Resources Agency;  
The California Office of Environmental Affairs; and  
The California Conservation Corps.

Agency capabilities for oil spill emergency response are tabulated in Figures A-V-C-1 and A-V-C-2.

## TAB D STATE RESPONSE POLICY

The lead agency for the State of California is the Department of Fish and Game, Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), which has full authority, to guide and coordinate all state oil spill or hazardous materials responses that impact or threaten California coastline areas or waterways. Under California Senate Bill 2040, the Administrator of OSPR has the authority to guide and direct State oil spill cleanup efforts in State marine waters.

It is the policy of the state to respond immediately to all oil spills, control the source of any oil spill to contain any discharge to the maximum extent possible. Mechanical and other physical control methods shall be the preferred method for removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal. The option of taking no mitigative actions should be considered when such actions would cause greater environmental damage than the spilled oil alone. The use of oil spill cleanup agents shall be subject to the Administrator of OSPR's best judgement and coordinated with the federal OSC and EPA representative to the RRT.

Whenever it is determined the person(s) responsible for the discharge of the oil is taking adequate action to remove and mitigate its effects, the principle thrust of the state is to observe, monitor and provide advice and counsel, as may be necessary.

Whenever it is determined that the person(s) responsible for the discharge of oil does not act promptly, does not take proper and appropriate actions to contain, cleanup and dispose of the oil or oily debris, protect the environment, follow the accepted safety practices or the costs of such mitigating capabilities would be over and beyond those normally expected to be borne by such persons, or the discharger is unknown, the Administrator will take steps to access the state fund or the federal fund to ensure complete cleanup.

It is the policy of the state for all state agencies to follow applicable provisions of the State Contingency Plan when they are engaged in day-to-day operations when responding to oil spills.

## TAB E LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

### DEL NORTE COUNTY -LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

#### Del Norte County Emergency Management and Response System

The Del Norte County Local Emergency Management Organization serves two purposes; (1) coordination and direction of county-wide response and recovery operations, and (2) support for response and recovery operations of the incorporated cities within the county.

The county emergency management organization is headed by the County Administrator (CAO) who services as

Director of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Del Norte County Emergency Management Council. He or she is supported by a staff comprised of the County Emergency Services Coordinator, and functional Operations Coordinators assigned primary and support duties in the County of Del Norte Incident Emergency Management Organization chart.

Del Norte County utilizes the Incident Emergency Management System (IEMS) patterned after the Incident Command System (ICS). Under this system, the CAO is responsible for the overall management of the incident and coordination of the County’s response and county departments have specific function is as shown in the County of Del Norte Emergency Organization chart.

In an emergency requiring activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), or in an emergency requiring response by more than one agency, whether or not the EOC is activated, or in cases where proclamation of Local Emergency, State of Emergency, or State of War Emergency, the following command relationships will apply:

Director of Emergency Services/Incident Commander - By ordinance, the County Administrator is designated as the Director of Emergency Services. The CAO manages the county’s response. For most oil spill response efforts, Incident Command will be delegated to the department of Fire Services or the Sheriff’s Office, who will manage operations under the direction of the CAO.

EOC Manager - County Emergency Services Coordinator or designated alternate shall be the local EOC Manager. Responsibilities will include the management and supervision of the administrative functions of the primary/alternate EOC liaisons/operational coordinators. This individual is responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the primary and alternate EOCs.

On-Scene Management - Generally, on-scene management is provided by the Del Norte County Sheriff’s Office, Department of Fire Services or local Fire Districts Chiefs depending on the nature of the incident.

Section Chiefs- Generally, Section Chiefs and support staff are provided by the appropriate county department.

Telephone Contact

Office of Emergency Services (OES).....	(800) 852-7550
Or.....	(707) 464-7254
Sheriff’s Office (COMMCENTER).....	(707) 464-4191
OSPR (Local Office).....	(707) 444-3728
Or beeper.....	(707) 444-6411
California Department of Forestry (Local Office).....	(707) 725-3576
California Department of Parks and Recreation.....	(707) 464-1820

**HUMBOLDT COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM**

**Humboldt County Emergency Management and Response System**

The County of Humboldt’s Local Emergency Management Organization serves two purposes; (1) coordination and direction of county-wide response and recovery operations, and (2) support for response and recovery operations of the incorporated cities within the county.

Emergencies that are of a routine nature with a limited area of impact relatively short duration and less than dire severity are responded to and managed by those agencies with specific responsibilities for public safety (i.e. Sheriff, Public Works, Health Officers, etc.). Emergencies that exceed the response capability of local resource (i.e. a large oil spill) may require response by the county’s entire emergency organization.

The county emergency management organization is headed by the Chair of the Board of Supervisors who services as Director of Emergency Services. He or she is supported by a staff comprised of the County Emergency Services Coordinator, and Operations Coordinators assigned primary and support duties in the County of Humboldt Emergency Organization chart.

Humboldt County also utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS). The Chair of the Board of Supervisors is designated as the Incident Commander. Under this system, county departments have specific functions as shown in the County of Humboldt Incident Command System Disaster Organization Chart.

In an emergency requiring activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), or in an emergency requiring response by more than one agency, whether or not the EOC is activated, or in cases where proclamation of Local Emergency, State of Emergency, or State of War Emergency, the following command relationships will apply:

Director of Emergency Services/Incident Commander - By ordinance, the Chair of the Board of supervisors is designated as the Director of Emergency Services. The Chair act as Incident Commander in the county's disaster ICS. In many operations, Incident Command is delegated to the Emergency Services Coordinator, the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) or the Sheriff who manages operations under the direction of the Chair of the Board. This entity is responsible for countywide emergency response coordination and management of the response effort.

EOC Manager - County Emergency Services Coordinator or designated alternate. This individuals responsibilities will include the management and supervision of the administrative functions of the primary/alternate EOC liaisons/ operational coordinators. This individual is responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the primary and alternate EOCs.

On-Scene Management - Generally, on-scene management is provided by the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office or local Fire Chiefs depending on the nature of the incident.

Section Chiefs- Generally, Section Chiefs and support staff are provided by the appropriate county department.

## MENDOCINO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

The Mendocino County Oil Spill and Hazardous Substance Emergency Response System will be activated in support to the State Department of Fish and Game, Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) Incident Commander.

Established policies and procedures and assigned responsibilities are to ensure the effective management of emergency operations during situations involving accidental oil spill or hazardous substance releases. It provides information on the dissemination of emergency public information, emergency communications, alerting and warning procedures, damage assessment and reporting. Described are the organizational and operational concepts for managing emergency operations.

To ensure that emergency operations are conducted in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, this Response System is supported by hazard specific response checklists for emergency operations involving oil spills and/or hazardous materials releases resulting from operations offshore or in support of such activities.

### Objectives

The overall objective in managing emergency operations is to ensure that effective management of emergency forces involved in preparing for and responding to situations involving offshore oil spills; hazardous substance releases; transportation, storage and distribution accidents; terrorists activities; and other potential disasters associated with exploration, development and/or production of energy resources in the outer continental shelf off the Mendocino County

coast. Specifically, this will include:

Overall management and coordination of emergency operations to include on-scene incident management in support of mitigation operations coordinated by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and State Incident Commander.

Coordinating or maintaining liaison with appropriate County, State and Federal agencies, as well as other local governmental agencies and applicable segments of the private sector.

Local Government Departments/Agencies

Local agencies generally provide the first governmental response to the scene of an oil spill or hazardous substance release. Therefore, a local official generally will serve as On-Scene Coordinator, at least during the early stages of the event, and until the appropriate State or Federal agency representation arrives on-scene. The Emergency Services Coordinator, or in his absence a person designated by the Emergency Services Director, serves as On-Scene Manager pending arrival of representation of appropriate agency or organization. The County is responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations in support of the U.S. Coast Guard efforts release. The County Emergency Management Staff will be directed by the Emergency Services Director, who shall be responsible to the Mendocino County Disaster Council (organized pursuant to Section 8610 of the Government Code). The Director will be supported by the Emergency Services Coordinator and functional Operations Coordinators with responsibilities as indicated below. Additional support will be provided by special staff members for Communications, Damage Assessment, Emergency Public Information, Situation Analysis, Alerting and Warning.

General responsibilities of key members of the Mendocino County Emergency Management Staff are listed below.

Emergency Services Director - Exercises overall management, direction, control and coordination of local government’s response in support of emergency operations to mitigate offshore oil spills and/or hazardous substance releases.

Emergency Services Coordinator - Serves as On-Scene Coordinator for local government emergency response and recovery operations. Coordinates response activities.

Telephone Contact

Office of Emergency Services (OES).....	(707)	463-4291
Sheriff’s Office Watch Commander.....	(707)	463-4086
Or.....	(707)	463-4111
Mendocino Fire District Emergency Command Center (EEC).....	(707)	459-7403
California State Parks Mendocino District.....	(707)	937-5804

SONOMA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

Sonoma County Emergency Management and Response System

The Sonoma County Local Emergency Management Organization serves two purposes: (1) coordination and direction of county-wide response and recovery operations, and (2) support for response and recovery operations of the incorporated cities within the county.

The county emergency management organization is headed by the County Administrator (CAO) who serves as Director of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Sonoma County Emergency Management Council. He or she is supported by a staff comprised of the County Emergency Services Coordinator, and functional Operations Coordinators assigned primary and support duties in the County of Sonoma Incident Emergency Management

Organization chart.

Sonoma County utilizes the Incident Emergency Management System (IEMS) patterned after the Incident Command System (ICS). Under this system, the CAO is responsible for the overall management of the incident and coordination of the County’s response and county departments have specific functions as shown in County of Sonoma Emergency Organization chart.

In an emergency the following command relationships will apply:

Director of Emergency Services/Incident Commander - By ordinance, the County Administrator (CAO) is designated as the Director of Emergency Services. The CAO manages the county’s response. For most oil spill response efforts, Incident Command will be delegated to the Department of Fire Services or the Sheriff’s Office, who will manage operations under the direction of the CAO.

EOC Manager - County Emergency Services Coordinator or designated alternate shall be the local EOC Manager. Responsibilities will include the management and supervision of the administrative functions of the primary/alternate EOC liaisons/operations coordinators. This individual is responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the primary and alternate EOCs.

On-Scene Management - Generally, on-scene management is provided by the Sonoma County Sheriff’s Office, Department of Fire Services or local Fire Chiefs depending on the nature of the incident.

Section Chiefs - Generally, Section Chiefs and support staff are provided by the appropriate county department.

Telephone Contact

Director of Emergency Services	(707) 527-1152
CDF Dispatch	(707) 576-1371
Sheriff’s Office Dispatch	(707) 528-4192

MARIN COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

The Hazardous Materials Management Team

Team Composition:

The following is a brief description of the principle members of the management team and the services they represent. Each team member has a predesignated backup on their staff in the event they are available.

HazMat Management Team Principal Members

Office of Emergency Services(OES):

Responsible for overall incident planning and coordination within the County. Maintains the County emergency operations plans. Services as the focal point of all mutual aid requests, except law, fire, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Mutual Aid.

Sheriff’s Office (MCSO):

The county’s primary law enforcement agency. MCSO can execute or assist with scene management. Will coordinate

Law Mutual Aid, enforcement, search and rescue activities, and assist in notification of other Police agencies. Maintains liaison with local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

County Fire Department (MCFD):

The County's primary fire agency. MCFD can coordinate fire and rescue Mutual Aid operations. Will assist in determining priorities for commitment of fire resources. Will assist in determining needs for assistance. Maintains liaison with local, State and Federal fire and rescue services.

Department of Public Works (DPW):

Has resources and personnel to conduct on scene containment and diking beyond the capabilities of the HazMat Response team. Maintains a supply of HazMat absorbent/containment materials to augment those carried by HazMat Response Team. DPW can access post event serviceability of facilities and structures. Has civil and traffic engineering expertise, and can assist in assessing emergency repairs or restoration of essential streets, roads, highways, etc. Assists in determining priorities for allocation of engineering equipment and resources. Providing assistance and expertise in obtaining State and/or Federal Funds for clean up. Provide expertise and experience in determining which private contractor to retain.

Environmental Health, (H&HS):

Represents the County Health Officer regarding public safety issues. Will coordinate with State health agencies and private enterprise, and will research and disseminate information required for effective response to and recovery from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.

District Attorney (MCDA):

Available to provide emergency legal assistance such as search warrants, temporary restraining orders and legal advice concerning criminal law issues. Provides legal assistance for cost recovery and reimbursement.

Communications (MCSO):

The principal relay point in the County for emergency and routine contact is the Communications Center (COMMCENTER). This office provides 911, paramedic, ambulance, and all Sheriff's transmissions. The personnel are trained as emergency medical dispatchers. In addition to county communications this office maintains contact with all neighboring counties. State and Federal offices. Operates Marin County Mobile Command 1 vehicle, a mobile command and communications vehicle.

Telephone Contact

Office of Emergency Services Marin County (OES)	(415) 499-6584 Or FAX (415) 499-7450
Communication Center (COMMCENTER)	(415) 499-7237 Or (415) 499-3636
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	(415) 499-7440 Or (415) 499-7450

NAPA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

The specific details of the Napa County Response System described in this Tab remain under development. The information provided is generally similar to that found in neighboring counties and is limited in scope.

## The Hazardous Materials Management Team

### Team Composition:

The following is a brief description of the principle members of the management team and the services they represent. Each team member has a predesignated backup on their staff in the event they are available.

### HazMat Management Team Principal Members

#### Office of Emergency Services (OES):

Responsible for overall incident planning and coordination within the county. He maintains the County emergency operation plans and serves as the focal point of all mutual aid requests, except law, fire, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Mutual Aid.

#### Sheriff's Office (NCSO):

The county's primary law enforcement agency. NCSO can execute or assist with scene management. Will coordinate Mutual Aid, law enforcement, search and rescue activities, and assist in notification of other Police agencies. Maintains liaison with local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

#### County Division of Forestry:

Coordinates fire and rescue Mutual Aid Operations. Will assist in determining priorities for commitment of fire resources. Will determine needs for assistance, maintaining liaison with local, State, and Federal fire and rescue services. Operates a mobile command post vehicle in conjunction with the City of Napa.

#### Department of Public Works (DPW):

Has resources and personnel to conduct on scene containment and diking beyond the capabilities of the HazMat Response Team. Maintains a supply of HazMat absorbent/containment materials to augment those carried by HazMat Response Team. DPW can assess post event serviceability of facilities and structures. Has civil and traffic engineering expertise, and can assist in assessing emergency repairs or restoration of essential streets, roads, highways, etc. Assists in determining priorities for allocation of engineering equipment and resources. Providing assistance and expertise in obtaining State and/or Federal Funds for clean up. Provide expertise and experience in determining which private contractor to retain.

#### Environmental Health, H&HS:

Represents the County Health Officer regarding public safety issues. Will coordinate with State health agencies and private enterprise, and will research and disseminate information required for effective response to and recovery from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.

#### District Attorney (NCDA):

Available to provide emergency legal assistance such as search warrants, temporary restraining orders and legal advice concerning criminal law issues. Provides legal assistance for cost recovery and reimbursement.

## Communications (NCSO):

The principal relay point in the County for emergency contact is the Sheriff's Office Dispatch. This office provides 911, paramedic, ambulance, and all Sheriff's transmissions. The personnel are trained as emergency medical dispatchers. In addition to county communications this office maintains contact with all neighboring counties, State and Federal offices.

### Telephone Contact

Office Of Emergency Services (OES)	(707) 253-4421
Sheriff's Dispatch	(707) 253-4451
Division of Forestry	(707) 253-4080

## SOLANO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

Emergency response within the County of Solano is organized according to the county Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), September, 1989. This plan established the county response system for county wide multi-hazard emergency operations.

The County of Solano Office of Emergency Services (OES) is established to implement and coordinate emergency response activities within the county. Direction and management of county OES is the charge of the County of Solano General Services Office with the Deputy Director of General Services directly responsible for OES operations.

As established by the county EOP, multi-agency responses to local emergencies are to be coordinated by county OES and the Deputy Director of General Services under the direction of the County Administrative Officer (CAO). The CAO is the Incident Commander, and the Deputy Director of General Services is the Deputy Incident Commander within the county Incident Command System, thereby, providing the responding local law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency response personnel the communication and logistical support required.

In the event of an oil or hazardous substance release county the County Deputy Incident Commander will have the responsibility of Local Response Coordinator and Primary Person for Response to Oil Spills. Under the direction of the CAO, the Deputy Incident Commander will execute the appropriate notification procedures and initiate the county ICS. Additionally, county OES will begin incorporation of the county ICS into the State ICS through communication with the State Liaison Officer.

### Telephone Contact

Office Of Emergency Services (OES)	(707) 421-6330
Sheriff's Dispatch	(707) 421-7094

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

No Plan submitted.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

No Plan submitted.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

No Plan submitted.

## SAN MATEO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

The San Mateo Operational Area will fully support federal and state laws stipulating the management organization and response of oil spills. Upon notification of a spill affecting or threatening the coastline of this county the San Mateo Area Office of Emergency Services will activate a recall of the OES staff and complete a preliminary assessment of the damage or potential damage to citizens, property or the environment of San Mateo. If, upon completion of the initial assessment, it is determined that either significant damage or the threat of serious is evident the Area Emergency Operations Center will be activated. The San Mateo County EOC, if activated, will utilize the Incident Command System emergency management system modified to support oil spill response. The initial goals of the San Mateo Area Emergency Response Team will be as follows:

- 1) Assess the damage or threat of damage to citizens, property, environment or habitat within San Mateo County.
- 2) Report damage assessments to State OES and to OSPR.
- 3) Coordinate immediate action response and long term efforts with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and the state OSPR.
- 4) In concert with the U. S. Coast Guard, OSPR and the Responsible Party determine how the San Mateo Area can best assist in the oil spill cleanup, removal or disposal of oil or oily residue.
- 5) Contact the San Mateo County Volunteer Coordination Center and coordinate activation of their organization in order to place convergent volunteers in the various private and civic volunteer organizations that normally deal with oil spill disaster response efforts.
- 6) Coordinate with various governmental agencies at all levels, civic groups in order to effect a coordinated and effective response to an oil spill.
- 7) Activate the Public Information Office (PIO) in order to inform the public of the developing situation.

### Telephone Contact

Office Of Emergency Services (OES)	(415) 363-4790
Sheriff's Dispatch	(415) 363-4531

## CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

### 1. SAN FRANCISCO RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

#### a. Local Response Coordinator

The role of the Local Response Coordinator will be assigned to the Fire Department Chief Officer of Battalion 2. This position is chosen because it is familiar with directing hazardous materials incidents, will maintain this plan, and is available 24 hours a day. The Battalion Chief is located at Engine 36, 109 Oak Street. The local Response Coordinator will have overall responsibility and authority to direct and coordinate the city's response during an oil spill. Before committing resources, approval must be received from the Mayor or the Director of the San Francisco Office of

Emergency Services. Some of the responsibilities include:

- Crowd and Traffic Control
- Emergency Evacuation
- Beach and Facility Closures (non-GGNRA)
- Fire Suppression
- Mobilization of Local Equipment and Personnel
- Fire and Port Boats

The local Response Coordinator will report to the State Liaison Officer if the Incident Command System is activated.

b. San Francisco Fire Department

The Fire Department has responsibility for fire suppression and will assist in the rescue of marine vessels within the county boundaries within the bay. They may assist in isolating areas of the spill. Department fireboats are capable of responding to marine vessel fires within the Golden Gate. The Fireboat GUARDIAN may also be able to respond outside the Golden Gate under certain conditions.

On land, the Fire Department is responsible for fire suppression, rescue and immediate medical care within San Francisco boundaries. They are capable of setting up a command post.

As first responders they will be responsible for initial identification and notification to Fire Department Dispatch of any detected oil spills.

c. Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team

The HAZMAT Team is responsible for providing an initial hazard assessment of detected substances in a spill. They may help determine response objectives, establish resource requirements, perform site management, help control release of the oil, perform decontamination and START triage, if needed. The local Response Coordinator is a member of the HAZMAT Team.

d. Department of Public Health Technical Specialist

The DPH Technical Specialist reports to the Local Response Coordinator chemical properties of the spilled oil. He is also responsible for contacting the Poison Control Center, Chem-Trec and/or the Responsible Party to obtain all information required for personnel safety at the spill site. Such information may include: facility/site maps, personal protective equipment required, toxic contaminant monitoring requirements, and public health threat assessment. He will also assist in mitigation strategy and arrange for hazardous waste disposal. Documentation of local spill response and final clearance to reoccupy are also the responsibility of the DPH Technical specialist.

e. Paramedic Division

The Paramedic Division will report spill incidents to Fire Department Communications if they are the first responders. They will isolate the area around the oil spill and set barricades if possible. They will treat uncontaminated and decontaminated victims as well as fire and police personnel. They will transport injured victims and personnel as needed. They will communicate with hospital medical personnel to provide guidance on the potential for patient drop-in, decontamination and treatment. They will notify EMS of major incidents with a potential for mass casualties. They will coordinate with private ambulance services if Division resources are inadequate.

f. San Francisco Police Department

The SFPD will report oil spills to Fire Department Communications if they are the first responders. They

will isolate the area around the spill and set barricades, if possible. They will perform evacuation of the public as required and will maintain security for designated contaminant zones. They may also provide security in GGNRA areas when requested by the National Park Police. They may assist in the collection of evidence and information on possible violation of laws and regulations pertaining to the spill.

g. Department of Public Works

The DPW will report oil spills to Fire Department Communications if they are the first responders. They will provide heavy equipment, absorbents and/or vehicles as necessary to mitigate the effects of the spill. DPW may be able to transport hazardous waste to temporary storage sites under the direction of the Department of Public Health. They have mobile command posts available for use.

h. San Francisco Municipal Railway

The Municipal Railway can provide transportation for personnel and supplies when needed. Railway staff will take direction from the Local Response Coordinator.

i. San Francisco Port Commission

The Port Commission will report oil spills to Fire Department Communications if they are the first responders. Using Port District Boats, staff can assist in making a hazard assessment, determine response objectives and establish resource requirements. They may help in controlling the release of oil and may place boom equipment as required. Port District staff will provide assistance in setting up staging areas and may provide security for port facilities involved in spill response activity.

j. Recreation and Parks Department

Recreation and Parks will report oil spills to Fire Department Communications if they are first responders. They may assist in providing resources available to them in making hazard assessments or in mitigating the effects of the spill.

k. Office of Emergency Services

OES will be responsible for coordinating local response agencies. Staff may provide assistance in making notifications and service requests to local, state and federal agencies. OES facilities may be utilized for a local command post. The local Response Coordinator will determine if OES facilities will be activated.

l. Poison Control/Toxic Information Center

The Poison Control Center is responsible for providing chemical and health hazard information to public safety officials and the public. They can also provide information to medical providers on treatment/decontamination of injured persons.

m. San Francisco District Attorney's Office

The DA's Office is responsible for providing guidance to the Department of Public Health and the Police Department in collecting evidence for prosecution. They will prosecute hazardous waste and hazardous materials violations falling under local jurisdiction.

n. San Francisco Emergency Medical Services Agency

The Emergency Medical Services Agency is responsible for coordinating emergency medical services for

injured victims or others who may need these services due to the oil spill or related events. They determine what emergency services are available at San Francisco hospitals and provide direction to which hospitals should be utilized.

## 2. GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA RESPONSE ORG.

### a. Local Response Coordinator

The Ocean District Ranger will serve as the Local Response Coordinator for the GGNRA organization, having overall responsibility and authority to direct and coordinate GGNRA's response to an oil spill. He will report to the State Liaison Officer if the Incident Command System is activated. The GGNRA's Natural Resources Specialist will be the alternate Local Response Coordinator.

### b. U.S. Park Police

The U.S. Park Police will notify the Local Response Coordinator, Park Superintendent, the Department of Interior official, the U.S. Coast Guard and the San Francisco Fire Department of detected oil spills. They will be responsible for isolating areas around the spill or setting barricades if possible. They will perform evacuation and provide security for contaminated zones and may provide assistance to the San Francisco Police Department if requested. They may collect evidence and information on possible violations of law and regulations pertaining to the oil spill.

### c. Golden Gate National Recreation Area Staff

Other staff of the GGNRA can provide assistance in conducting a hazard assessment of the oil spill using sightings from park lands or utilizing their zodiac rescue boats to survey affected areas. They can provide a command center, communication system, staging areas, beach access, temporary shelters, temporary hazard waste storage sights and mooring for vessels and boats. They can also perform limited water-born rescue.

## 3. OTHER LOCAL RESPONSE AGENCIES

### a. American Red Cross (Golden Gate Chapter)

The ARC will be responsible for setting up mass care shelters if needed and can provide canteen services for emergency workers, volunteers, and evacuees. Normally shelter/canteens will be established at designated staging areas.

### b. Local Emergency Response Committee

The ERC assists the Local Response Coordinators in coordinating mutual aid and resources from the Bay Area coastal region as well as from the state office of emergency services and/or cognizant federal agencies.

#### Telephone Contact

Office Of Emergency Services (OES)	(415) 864-2579
S. F. Fire Dept. Dispatch	(415) 861-8020
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	(415) 864-1060

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

### Emergency Operations Center

For those emergency incidents beyond a local jurisdiction's capabilities, the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to serve as the central point for resources support and incident coordination.

The County EOC may call on additional resources depending upon the threat posed by the incident and the type of resources necessary for positive resolution. Any of the following County departments and support agencies involved in incident mitigation may serve in the County EOC. Support agencies are requested by the Incident Commander through County Communications (9-1-1).

## **Local Government Participants**

### **1. County Emergency Services Coordinator**

The county Emergency Services Coordinator has overall responsibility for:

- a. Planning and coordination of local response activities.
- b. Notification of local government officials and the State Office of Emergency Services (OES).
- c. Coordination of the various agencies charged with response to hazardous materials incidents.
- d. Coordination of mutual aid resources as requested.

Each city OES Coordinator has the same responsibilities as the County Coordinator for those incidents which are solely within their jurisdiction.

The County Emergency Services Coordinator is automatically notified of all incidents within Santa Cruz County, inclusive of the four incorporated cities, for purposes of statistical tracking and advance coordination.

### **2. Sheriff-Coroner/City Police Department**

Depending upon jurisdiction, either the Sheriff-Coroner or the local Police Chief has the responsibility for assisting in the management of hazardous materials emergencies and protection of life and property. A lead law enforcement agent will participate with the Fire Incident Commander in a unified participate with the Fire Incident Commander in a unified command status. Law enforcement will be responsible for:

- a. The evacuation of populations in endangered areas.
- b. Maintenance of security for areas evacuated.
- c. Traffic control (traffic control in the un-incorporated areas is the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol).
- d. The Sheriff-Coroner serves as the County Law Enforcement Coordinator for incidents requiring mutual aid among the law enforcement agencies.

### **3. Fire Protection Districts/Fire Departments**

Depending upon their level of training, Fire Protection Districts, City Fire Departments and County Department of Forestry and Fire Protection will:

- a. Accept incident command.
- b. Prevent and suppress fire.
- c. Isolate and deny entry.
- d. Identify and contain hazardous materials.
- e. Perform rescue operations.
- f. Provide decontamination and first-aid for victims prior to ambulance transportation.
- g. Provide Hazardous Materials Response Team.
- h. Document activities.

### **4. Health Officer**

The County Health Officer is responsible for:

- a. Coordination of specific medical responsibilities and procedures once a hazardous materials emergency incident has been identified.
- b. Disaster medical operations are implemented through the Emergency Medical Services Coordinator.

## **5. Environmental Health Services**

The County Environmental Health Services Officer/Deputy Health Officer will respond to the scene of all on-land hazardous materials releases, Level II and III, occurring within areas of the County and to any Level I incident upon request:

- a. Assist in the identification of unknown substances.
- b. Recommend and/or take actions necessary to reduce or mitigate health hazards.
- c. Initiate and/or assist in incident response cost recovery.
- d. Seek criminal prosecution as necessary and as appropriate within its legal authority and jurisdiction.

## **6. County Public Works Department**

When notified of a hazardous materials incident, the County Department of Public Works can respond, under the direction of the incident command Safety Officer, to mitigate the incident by:

- a. Provision of barricades for rerouting or restricting traffic.
- b. When safe, construction of dams or dikes to contain released materials.

## **MONTEREY COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM**

### **Documents which describe Monterey County's emergency response system, procedures and processes:**

- 1. Monterey County, Office of Emergency Services, Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan, 6/94
- 2. State of California, Office of Emergency Services, Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan, 1/91
- 3. Monterey County, Office of Emergency Services, Hazardous Material Incident Response Plan, 10/90
- 4. Monterey County, Office of Emergency Services, Oil Spill Contingency Plan Elements, (est. comp. 6/94).

### **Monterey County Hazardous Materials Incident Management Team**

#### **Description:**

The Monterey County Hazardous Materials Incident Management Team (HMIMT) is tasked with providing interdisciplinary operational and logistical support the on-scene Incident Command organization. The HMIMT may respond to any hazardous materials incident occurring within Monterey County and provide technical assistance to other local government jurisdictions, state, and federal agencies. It consists of the following County agencies and organizations:

County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Responsible for pre-incident emergency management planning and coordination of the County's interagency response to all major emergencies and disasters. Serves as the focal point for all mutual aid requests, except law enforcement and fire. County OES shall serve as the primary liaison between state and federal on-scene agency representatives and County government. County OES will maintain liaisons with all local government jurisdictions and the State Office of Emergency Services.

Should a Local Emergency Declaration be issued, County OES shall function as the lead County coordinating agency. During declared emergencies, the County Administrative Officer, as County Director of Emergency Services, will be responsible for managing the County's total response.

Should a Local Emergency Declaration be issued, County OES shall function as the lead County coordinating agency. During declared emergencies, the County Administrative Officer, as County Director of Emergency Services, will be responsible for managing the County's total response.

#### County Health Department/Environmental Health Division

Evaluate health hazards, monitor environmental conditions, provide technical support, and certify cleanup operations. Environmental Health will maintain liaisons with state and federal health agencies.

#### County Sheriff-Coroner's Department

Can execute or assist with scene management. Will coordinate area law enforcement mutual aid, provide general law enforcement, conduct search and rescue operations, maintain perimeter and scene security, and assist in traffic control. The Sheriff will maintain liaisons with participating local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

#### County Public Works Department

Can provide engineering and construction support at the incident including debris removal, construction of temporary barriers, roadway maintenance, and maintain liaison with other local and state public works agencies.

#### County District Attorney

Available to provide emergency legal assistance concerning criminal law issues. The District Attorney will prosecute all criminal and civil violations related to the release of oil and/or any hazardous material within the legal authority of affected local jurisdictions.

#### County Fire Warden

The local Ranger Unit Chief of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) functions as the designated County Fire Warden and Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator. The County Fire Warden/Area Fire Coordinator will coordinate all fire and rescue mutual aid resources in support of incident operations. Will maintain liaisons with other local fire districts, city fire departments, and involved state and federal fire protection agencies.

#### County Communications

County Communications is a division of the County Office of Emergency Services. Monterey County operates two public safety dispatch centers - Monterey and Salinas centers. Each center serves as a primary 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) and public safety dispatch center for all County, and most special district and city police, fire and EMS response agencies.

In addition to the aforementioned County agencies, the County HMIMT may include designated representatives from other local government entities, volunteer groups, private firms, and other response agencies.

### Notification System

#### Description:

Notification of any oil spill or marine accident will normally be communicated to one of the two County Communications Centers. County Communications will initiate appropriate incident notification to the following local, state, and federal agencies:

- Local government/County public safety first response agencies
- U. S. Coast Guard
- County Environmental Health
- County Office of Emergency Services
- California Dept. of Fish and Game
- State Office of Emergency Services

Supplemental agency notifications will be undertaken upon direction of the County OES.

#### Notification Contacts:

Initial incident reports and requests for interagency notifications within Monterey County should be directed to County Communications/County OES.

#### Telephone Contact

Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (OES)	(408) 755-5010
OR 24 Hour	FAX # (408) 755-5004
Monterey Communications Center	(408) 647-7900
Salinas Communications Center	(408) 755-5100

#### LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

TO BE DEVELOPED

#### ORANGE COUNTY:

TO BE DEVELOPED

#### SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

See Oil Spill Contingency Plan, County of San Luis Obispo.

#### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

TO BE DEVELOPED

#### VENTURA COUNTY:

TO BE DEVELOPED

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Emergency management within San Diego County falls under the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (Unified). This is a joint powers body comprised of the County and seventeen of the 18 incorporated cities within San Diego county. The Unified organization provides for the coordination of emergency response and recovery efforts county-wide. In addition, the Unified acts in a support capacity to it's member jurisdictions. The office of Disaster Preparedness is staff to the Unified Organization.

The governing body of the Unified organization is the Unified Disaster Council (UDC). This Council is composed of a representative from each of a member jurisdictions. The Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors is the County representative and chair of the UDC. The County Chief Administrative Officer functions as the Emergency Services Coordinator for the Unified. He or she also acts as the Director of Emergency Services for responses within the unincorporated areas of the county. Figure (A.V.E.1) describes the Unified organization.

Emergencies that are of a routine nature, have a limited area of impact, short duration and moderate severity, are managed by the appropriate public safety agency (Police, Fire, Public Works, Health, etc.). Emergencies that are beyond the capability of a single local jurisdiction trigger a response by the entire Unified organization.

The Unified organization utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS). The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) also functions as the San Diego county Operational Area EOC.

## TAB F LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

### DEL NORTE COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

#### **Local Government Emergency Response Policy**

The role of local government, defined in various statutes including the California Emergency Services Act, and Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, is to take the necessary protective actions to prevent undue risk to emergency response personnel, the population and/or the environment.

Emergencies of a routine nature with a limited area of impact, relatively short duration and less than dire severity are responded to the managed by those agencies with specific responsibilities for public safety (i.e. Sheriff, Public Works, Health Officers, etc.). Emergencies that exceed the response capability of local resources (i.e. a large oil spill) may require response by the county's entire emergency organization.

### HUMBOLDT COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

### MENDOCINO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

It is the policy of the County of Mendocino, City of Fort Bragg, and the City of Point Arena to provide the most efficient and effective Emergency Response System available within local government resources, to deploy, mitigate, and take those necessary protective actions required in protecting natural or sensitive area resources, the population, and private property.

It is further the policy to support and coordinate with the State Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the U. S. Coast Guard, under the Unified Command System.

All of the information in this Tab was extracted from the local county oil-spill contingency plans. This Tab is expected to be further detailed in subsequent planning cycles as the remaining local county oil-spill contingency

plans are completed and updated.

## SONOMA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

### **Local Government Emergency Response Policy**

The role of local government, defined in various statutes including the California Emergency Services Act, and Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, is to take the necessary protective actions to prevent undue risk to undue emergency response personnel, the population and/or the environment.

Emergencies of a routine nature with limited area of impact, relatively short duration and less than dire severity are responded to and managed by those agencies with specific responsibilities for public safety (i.e. Sheriff, Public Works, Health Officers, etc.). Emergencies that exceed the response capability of local resources (i.e. a large oil spill) may require response by the county's entire emergency organization.

### **Unified Command Policy**

The Federal Government, the State of California and the County of Sonoma have agreed to use a Unified Command approach to the Incident Command System for a response to any release of petroleum products into the marine or bay waters adjacent to Sonoma County.

Federal Law provides for the Captain of the Port to assume the lead responsibility for the federal government. This position is referred to as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). State law provides for the Administrator of the Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, referred to as the State Incident Commander, to take the lead state authority. State laws provides for a predesignated local official to be the lead for the local government, referred to as the Local Response Coordinator or County Incident Commander. As required by this statute, the Director of Emergency Services is identified as the Local Response Coordinator for Sonoma County.

## MARIN COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

The purpose of the Oil Contingency Plan is to protect Marin County and its shoreline from oil spills by facilitating and guiding the County's response to oil spills in the marine environment. This response will operate in a coordinated effort utilizing the "Unified Command System" management structure to respond to an oil spill. This county response will be in close concert with federal, state and civilian agencies to respond to an oil spill adjacent to or on the property of the county.

The objectives of the Oil Contingency Plan is to provide a comprehensive, functional document that covers all aspects of oil spill planning and preparedness so as to provide the best achievable protection of Marin County and the California Coast. Once a spill occurs the County's objective switch to those of controlling the source of the discharge, containing the spill, cleanup, disposal of the oil and contaminated materials and finally documentation and cost recovery.

### **The County's priorities for protection are as follows:**

- a. Human health and welfare,
- b. Endangered fish, wildlife, and their habitats,
- c. Threatened fish, wildlife, and their habitats,
- d. Sensitive environmental areas, such as, spawning habitat,

- e. Other fish, wildlife, and their habitat, including migratory corridors,
- f. Public recreational areas and areas of commercial interest,
- g. Private recreation areas, individual boats, etc.

**The Marin Oil Contingency Plan Element addresses the following issues:**

- a. Identification of problems unique to the Marin County Coastal Region which includes both the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean areas.
- b. Identification of preparedness requirements to protect the health and safety of residents of Marin County and its coastal environments.
- c. Provides a structure and set of procedures which coordinates the efforts of local governments, private industry, civic groups and State and Federal agencies.
- d. Condense, organize and simplify information so that the responder has access to all elements and does not have to refer to other documents.
- e. Provides fundamental check lists for key positions which will highlight important steps or contacts.

The Marin County Oil Spill response organization will coordinate all local efforts with the State's Incident Command System.

The Administrator, in consultation with other state agencies and local governments, has the lead state authority and responsibility for overseeing oil spill response and clean up activities in marine waters, identification of natural resources, protection priorities and damage assessment after an oil spill.

In the event of an oil spill in marine waters, the Department of Fish and Game shall conduct an initial on-scene assessment of the spill and review the measures being taken by the responsible party and determine the appropriate level of response.

The State Incident Commander, in consultation with the local government response coordinator, and if applicable, through joint conference with Federal On-Scene Coordinator, shall determine the nature of the local government support needed, and how local government resources identified in the local oil spill contingency plan element may be employed most effectively. If local government assistance is needed, the State Incident Commander, or the designated State Liaison Officer shall coordinate with the local response coordinator identified in the local spill contingency plan element in order to obtain such local assistance.

## NAPA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

It will be the policy of the City of Napa and County of Napa to respond with all available resources upon receipt of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within or adjacent to the marine waters of the Napa River. The type of response will depend on the availability of resources, the type and quantity of the release, the severity of the incident and other conditions not necessarily included or identified within this policy.

## SOLANO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

The County of Solano is in the position to offer staging, personnel, and communication support to State and Federal personnel in the event of an oil or hazardous materials release. The county is not, however, adequately equipped, staffed, or training to conduct a hazardous substance spill response without state and federal assistance. The county, therefore, will be prepared, in the event of an oil or hazardous materials release, to provide its available equipment and personnel under the direction and authorization of the OSC and the OSPR Administrator.

In the event of an oil or hazardous substance release the County of Solano OES will execute notification procedures, thereby deploying local law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency response personnel to the site. Following the directives of the Local Response Coordinator, emergency response personnel will take measures to execute the following tasks.

- Crowd and traffic control;
- Emergency evacuation;
- Beach and facility closures;
- Fire suppression; and
- Mobilization of local equipment and personnel.

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

No Plan submitted.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

No Plan submitted.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

No Plan submitted.

## SAN MATEO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

The San Mateo Area Oil-Spill response organization will coordinate all local efforts with the federal and state's Incident Command System. The Department of Fish and Game Administrator has the lead state authority and responsibility for overseeing oil-spill response and clean up activities in marine waters, identification of natural resources, protection priorities and damage assessment after an oil spill.

In the event of an oil spill in marine waters, the Department of Fish and Game shall conduct an initial on-scene assessment of the spill and review the measures being taken by the responsible party and determine the appropriate level of response.

The State Incident Commander, in consultation with the local government response coordinator, and if applicable, through joint conference with Federal On-Scene Coordinator, shall determine the nature of the local government support needed, and how local government resources identified in the local oil-spill contingency plan element may be employed most effectively. If local government assistance is needed, the State Incident Commander, or the designated State Liaison Officer shall coordinate with the local response coordinator identified in the local spill contingency plan element in order to obtain such local assistance. To the maximum extent possible San Mateo County will mirror the Unified Command Center ICS management structure and support the operations as

established by the Federal on Scene Coordinator and State Incident Commander.

Depending on the severity of the oil spill either the San Mateo County Manager or the San Mateo OES Area Coordinator will assume the responsibilities of the Local Incident Commander. The San Mateo Incident Commander will activate the positions on the San Mateo Area Emergency Response Team necessary to collect spill related operational and damage assessment information, assess various response strategies and determine an appropriate local response for the incident. Appropriate logistics and finance related support functions will be activated to support the operational effort.

## **SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY**

The purpose of the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plan is to protect the city and county of San Francisco, including areas under the jurisdiction of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), and it's shoreline from oil spills by facilitating and guiding the County's response to oil spills in the marine environment. This response will operate in a coordinated effort utilizing the "Unified Command System" management structure to respond to an oil spill. This local agency response will be in close concert with federal, state and civilian agencies to respond to an oil spill adjacent to or on the property of the city.

The objectives of the oil spill plan is to provide a comprehensive, functional document that covers all aspects of oil spill planning and preparedness so as to provide the best achievable protection to the City, bay shore and coastal regions. Once a spill occurs, the City's objective switch to support of controlling the source of the discharge, containing the spill, cleanup, disposal of the oil and contaminated materials and finally documentation and cost recovery.

### **The city's priorities for protection are as follows:**

- a. Human health and welfare,
- b. Endangered fish, wildlife, and their habitats,
- c. Threatened fish, wildlife, and their habitats,
- d. Sensitive environmental areas, such as, spawning habitat,
- e. Other fish, wildlife, and their habitat, including migratory corridors,
- f. Public recreational areas and areas of commercial interest,
- g. Private recreation areas, individual boats, etc.

### **The San Francisco Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plan addresses the following issues:**

- a. Identification of problems unique to the San Francisco Region which includes both the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean coastal areas.
- b. Identification of preparedness requirements to protect the health and safety of residents of the city and GGNRA and its coastal environments.
- c. Provides a structure and set of procedures which coordinates the efforts of local governments, private industry, civic groups and State and Federal agencies.

d. Condense, organize and simplify information so that the responder has access to all elements and does not have to refer to other documents.

The San Francisco Response Organization will coordinate all local efforts with the State's Incident Command System. The State Administrator has the lead authority and responsibility for overseeing oil spill response and clean up activities in marine waters, identification of natural resources, protection priorities and damage assessment after an oil spill.

In the event of an oil spill in marine waters, the Department of Fish and Game shall conduct an initial on-scene assessment of the spill and review the measures being taken by the responsible party and determine the appropriate level of response. In some cases, the City may be asked to assist in this assessment.

The State Incident Commander, in consultation with the Local Response Coordinator, and if applicable, through joint conference with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, shall determine the nature of the local government support needed, and how local government resources identified in the local oil spill contingency plan element may be employed most effectively.

If local government assistance is needed, the State Incident Commander, or the designated State Liaison Officer shall coordinate with the Local Response Coordinator to obtain local assistance.

Before local responses are released, the Local Response Coordinator for the City shall receive approval to commit resources from the Mayor or his representative, the Director of the San Francisco Office of Emergency Services. The approval is for incidents which may or may not impact areas under the jurisdiction of San Francisco or GGNRA.

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY

In the event of an offshore oil spill directly impacting the Santa Cruz coastal areas, Santa Cruz County will assume responsibility for coordinating the local government response to the incident. The County will be directly responsible for coordinating the Operational Area local government incident notification; for activating public alert and warning systems should public safety be threatened; instituting evacuation of populations at risk; maintaining effective local interagency communications; providing site security and access control; implementing and supporting care and shelter activities for evacuees; supervising public health and safety operations; and coordinating the deployment of local government response resources in support of overall incident management.

The County will work closely with adjacent counties, local municipalities, involved special districts and interest groups, and state and federal on-scene incident representatives. Depending upon the scope and severity of the incident, the County may choose to activate its Emergency Operation Plan and may take additional actions as necessary to provide for the safety and general well being of the public impacted by the release.

The Santa Cruz County oil spill response organization will coordinate local response efforts as necessary and will integrate such efforts with the Unified Command as indicated in Annex B, Appendix II.

The Unified Incident Command Team shall consist of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the State Incident Commander (IC), the Responsible Party (RP), and the representatives from the local jurisdictions impacted by the spill. This reflects the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group concept as described in the OSPR ICS Guidance Document, and will reflect consistency with the most current version of the Federal Area Contingency Plan ICS.

The local representative(s) shall be designated with the local oil spill contingency plan element. Such participation by local governments in the unified command shall be conditioned on the following:

- a. Completion of a plan that meets California Government Code Section 8670.35 and its implementing regulations;
- b. Participation by local governments in the Area Contingency Planning process of the U.S. Coast Guard;
- c. Recognition of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and the State Incident Commander who have the authority prescribed by law and the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR, Part 300) to issue orders and direction to the responsible party;
- d. Upon completion of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the state and all local governments within a county (Reference: Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Subdivision 4, Chapter, Section 852.60.4 Local Government Oil Spill Contingency Plan Element Grant Regulations)).

## **MONTEREY COUNTY - LOCAL RESPONSE POLICY**

### **General Response Policy Statement**

The purpose of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan is to provide an organizational framework for managing Monterey County's response to oil spills occurring in the County's coastal marine environment and coordinating the County's response to such incidents with other local as well as state and federal agencies.

### **Emergency Management Coordination**

The Monterey County OES will coordinate local response efforts as necessary and will integrate local efforts with the Unified Command as indicated in Annex B, Appendix II.

### **Emergency Management Priorities**

Monterey County's protection priorities in response to a coastal oil spill incident are as follows:

1. Human health and Safety,
2. Endangered fish, wildlife, and their habitats,
3. Threatened fish, wildlife, and their habitats,
4. Sensitive environmental areas, such as spawning habitat,
5. Other fish, wildlife, and their habitats, including migratory corridors,
6. Coastal public service facilities and installations,
7. Public recreational areas and areas of commercial interests,
8. Private recreation areas and individually owned coastal properties.

### **Operational Objectives**

Monterey County's response to a coastal oil spill incident will have the following strategic objectives:

1. Timely identification and control of the source of the discharge.

2. Effective containment of the spill including protections of endangered species and sensitive environments.
3. Use of effective cleanup technologies and operations.
4. Effective and safe disposal of oil residue and other contaminants.
5. Complete documentation of response actions and support operations.

#### Operational Policy Considerations

The Monterey County Oil Spill Contingency Plan addresses the following operational policy considerations:

1. Identification of problems and conditions unique to the Monterey County coastline.
2. Identification of preparedness requirements to protect the Health and Safety of county residents.
3. Development of an emergency management organization to enable an effective interjurisdictional and interagency response to a coastal oil spill.
4. Development of a simplified but comprehensive interagency response document.
5. Development of function-specific, emergency action check lists that will highlight critical steps.

#### Interagency Coordination and Cooperation

The extent of Monterey County's involvement in a major coastal oil spill will be determined by the on-scene State Incident Commander, in consultation with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

If specific County assistance is needed, the State Incident Commander, or designated State Liaison, will coordinate with on-scene County agency representatives, or the County Emergency Management Organization through the County Office of Emergency Services.

Should the request for local government assistance exceed the capability or authority of the on-scene County HMIMT, the County EOC may be activated in order to provide the appropriate level of interagency coordination.

Should an incident affect multiple local government jurisdictions, the County shall provide centralized interagency liaison and coordination between local governments and on-scene state and federal authorities.

Nothing in this plan, or any other state or federal oil spill response plan, shall restrict County or other local government authorities from fulfilling their legal responsibilities related to maintaining public health and safety.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY:**

TO BE DEVELOPED

**ORANGE COUNTY:**

TO BE DEVELOPED

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:**

See Oil Spill Contingency Plan, County of San Luis Obispo

#### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

TO BE DEVELOPED

#### VENTURA COUNTY:

TO BE DEVELOPED

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Under Section 852.60.4 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR 852.60.4) the Unified organization will be an active participant in the Unified Command System established for response to marine oil spills. The County Chief Administrative Officer is identified as the Local Response Coordinator for the San Diego County Operational Area. Upon notification by the Office of Disaster Preparedness, the Local Response Coordinator will determine the activation level for the Unified organization.

The level of involvement of the Unified organization in the Unified Command System (UCS) will be determined on a case by case basis. Once activated, the Unified will fully integrate into the UCS to assist the FOSC in a significant oil spill which threatens to impact one or more member jurisdictions or a significant portion of the San Diego coastline.

For small oil spills, the FOSC may use a combination of equipment from local cleanup companies and the U.S. Navy to contain and cleanup an oil spill. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (see Annex K) between the U.S. Navy and the Coast Guard Marine Safety Office San Diego outlines the available response services of the U.S. Navy.

For small hazardous Material spills, the Unified response may consist solely of the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team (HIRT). HIRT is comprised of the Hazardous Materials Unit of the San Diego Fire Department and the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Department of Health Services. An MOA (see Annex K) between the HIRT and the Coast Guard Marine Safety Office San Diego outlines the available response services by the HIRT.

If fully activated, the Unified will provide representatives to the Unified Command staff, operations section, planning section, logistics section and finance section.

#### TAB G RESPONSIBLE PARTY RESPONSE POLICY

Under OPA 90, the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. The response shall be conducted in accordance with their applicable response plan. Section 4201(a) of OPA 90 states that an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and the applicable response plan required. Section 4202 of OPA 90 states that these response plans shall:

“(i) be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans;

“(ii) identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii);

“(iii) identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;

“(iv) describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent the discharge, or the substantial threat of a discharge;

“(v) be updated periodically; and

“(vi) be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.”

Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA 90 to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements, are located in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155, respectively.

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA 90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the Area Contingency Plan, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. If directed by the OSC at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

#### Spills Involving Multiple Parties

Under the OPA 90 an incident involving two or more responsible parties, each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which oil is discharged is liable for the removal costs and damages. Each responsible party's liability extends to the entire incident not just its own oil. In such a multiple party incident, the FOSC shall issue administrative orders to each responsible party.

## TAB H ROLE OF ON SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC)

### I. STANDARD RESPONSE STRUCTURE

The OSC is the predesignated Federal official responsible for ensuring immediate and effective response to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The U.S. Coast Guard designates OSCs for the U.S. coastal zones, while the U.S. EPA designates OSCs for the U.S. inland zones.

The first federal official affiliated with an NRT member agency to arrive at the scene of a discharge should coordinate activities under the NCP and is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions

normally carried out by the OSC until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. This official may initiate federal Fund-financed actions only as authorized by the OSC.

Where appropriate, the OSC shall establish a unified command consisting of the OSC, the State Incident Commander, and the Responsible Party Incident Manager. The OSC is responsible for assigning individuals from within the response community (Federal, State, local or private), as necessary, to fill the designated positions in the NRS incident level response organization. It should be noted, however, that one individual may fill several of the designated positions. These assignments will be predicated on the nature of the spill and the need for extensive manning. These positions and their responsibilities are as follows:

(1) Public Affairs Officer (PAO) - Responsible for the coordination and release of all media releases and the scheduling of press conferences related to the incident. The PAO may also establish a Joint Information Bureau (JIB) to facilitate the coordinated release of available information.

(2) Liaison Officer - Responsible for coordinating with outside agencies, individuals, or groups involved in the response.

(3) Safety Officer - Responsible for the safety of all activities associated with the response and compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations. Also responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety.

(4) Historian - Responsible for recording the chronology of events and documenting all pertinent activity relating to the spill. All pertinent message traffic, correspondence, etc. should be included in this documentation.

(5) Response Operations Chief - Responsible for management of the tactical response to the discharge, including containment and cleanup efforts.

(6) Planning Chief - Responsible for the development of strategies for the containment and cleanup of the discharge.

(7) Logistics Chief - Responsible for ensuring that the necessary personnel and equipment are obtained and delivered to conduct response operations.

(8) Finance Chief - Responsible for the accounting management of Fund expenditures, including documentation for claims and cost recovery. This position will typically be staffed by a DRAT (see Annex F, Appendix IV, Tab C) or NPFC representative.

The OSC shall, to the extent practicable, and as soon as possible after the incident occurs, collect pertinent facts about the discharge, such as its source and cause; the identification of responsible parties; the nature, amount, and location of discharged materials; the trajectory of discharged materials; whether the discharge is a worst case discharge; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health, welfare, safety and the environment; whether the discharge poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare; the potential impact on natural resources and property which may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate resource documentation.

The OSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies. An OSC may designate capable individuals from Federal, State, or local agencies to act as her/his on scene representatives. State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subpart D of the NCP that involve expenditures of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

The OSC should consult with the RRT, when necessary, in carrying out the requirements of the NCP and keep the RRT informed of activities under the NCP. The OSC is responsible for addressing worker health and safety concerns at a response scene.

In those instances where a possible public health emergency exists, the OSC should notify the Health and Human Services (HHS) representative to the RRT. Throughout response actions, the OSC may call upon the HHS representative for assistance in determining public health threats and call upon the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and HHS for advice on worker health and safety problems.

The OSC shall ensure that the trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges. The OSC shall coordinate all response activities with the affected natural resource trustees and shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken. Where the OSC becomes aware that a discharge may affect any endangered or threatened species, or their habitat, the OSC shall consult with the appropriate Natural Resource Trustee.

The OSC shall submit pollution reports to the RRT and other appropriate agencies as significant developments occur during response actions, through communications networks or procedures agreed to by the RRT and covered in the RCP.

OSCs should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response, to the extent practicable.

## II. SONS (SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE) RESPONSE STRUCTURE

The SONS organization incorporates the unified command and control support mechanism, predesignates key positions, defines their roles, clarifies the relationships of key functional elements, and integrates the use of Coast Guard Reservists (for Coast Guard directed responses). The SONS plan provides for significant augmentation of the regional organization by a national structure containing 6 key elements: the National Incident Commander (NIC), the Alternate National Incident Manager, the National Incident Commander's Chief of Staff, the Crisis Action Center/Emergency Operations Center (CAC/EOC), the SONS Area Operations Coordinator, and the National Incident Commander's staff. The role definition of each is as follows:

- National Incident Commander (NIC) - When a Spill of National Significance is declared, the National Incident Commander will proceed to the scene, assume the role of OSC and take strategic control of the situation. The principle responsibility of the NIC will be strategic management, ensuring that all possible actions are being taken to combat the spill, thereby reassuring the public that the full force of the formal response infrastructure is being utilized for the spill. The National Incident Commander should remain on scene to provide strategic coordination of the entire response effort for as long as the response exceeds regional capabilities. The Commandant will assign a Vice Admiral in the position of National Incident Commander.

- The Alternate National Incident Commander will be the Coast Guard District Commander in whose district the spill has occurred. As District Commander, he/she will already be an integral part of the regional response structure, and will be in a position to continue liaison with the regional level officials and coordinate any resource issues with the adjacent districts or regions.

- Crisis Action Center - The Chief of the Coast Guard Headquarters Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection will direct the Headquarters Crisis Action Center operations. The CAC Chief will be the key advisor to the Commandant of the Coast Guard and to the National Incident

Commander during the incident.

- NIC Chief of Staff - The Commanding Officer of the National Strike Force Coordination Center will serve as the National Incident Commander's principal advisor and Chief of Staff. Since this Officer's primary duty is to prepare for response to a SONS, his/her response expertise will be invaluable to the National Incident Commander in developing and executing strategic plans. He/she will serve as advisor to the National Incident Commander while providing direct operational guidance to the predesignated Area Operations Coordinators.

- Area Operations Coordinator - The Predesignated On Scene Coordinator, as Area Committee chairman, will be designated as the Area Operations Coordinator because of requisite local knowledge of the response area and the political and commercial contacts to initiate and sustain a cleanup operation. For SONS, there will most likely be multiple Area Operations Coordinators, each retaining tactical responsibility for their own area.

- Support Staff - The National Incident Commander will require a number of staff elements to effectively manage and coordinate his/her responsibilities. This will facilitate rapid implementation during a SONS event and encourage the formation of a coordinated management team. The major staff components include a Support Operations Division, a Strategic Planning Division, a Logistics Division, and a Finance Division. An External Affairs Division has been added to deal with anticipated heavy public affairs and protocol workload.

Commandant Notice 16465 dated 11 March 1994 contains guidance for establishing a National Incident Task Force (NITF) that will provide strategic management and support to execute an effective response to a Spill of National Significance (SONS) in the Coastal Zone. This notice convened a Commandant (G-M) task force comprised of representatives from Coast Guard Headquarters, MLCs, NSFCC, NPFC, selected Districts and member agencies of the National Response Team to finalize the NITF including developing an implementation protocol identifying resources, training and reserve support requirements and developing exercise scenarios and detailed job descriptions for the NITF positions. This task force met in April 1994 in Yorktown, VA. and is expected to meet again after this ACP revision is finalized. The work of the Commandant (G-M) task force is, therefore, incomplete and will not be incorporated until it is published in final.

# National Response System Concepts

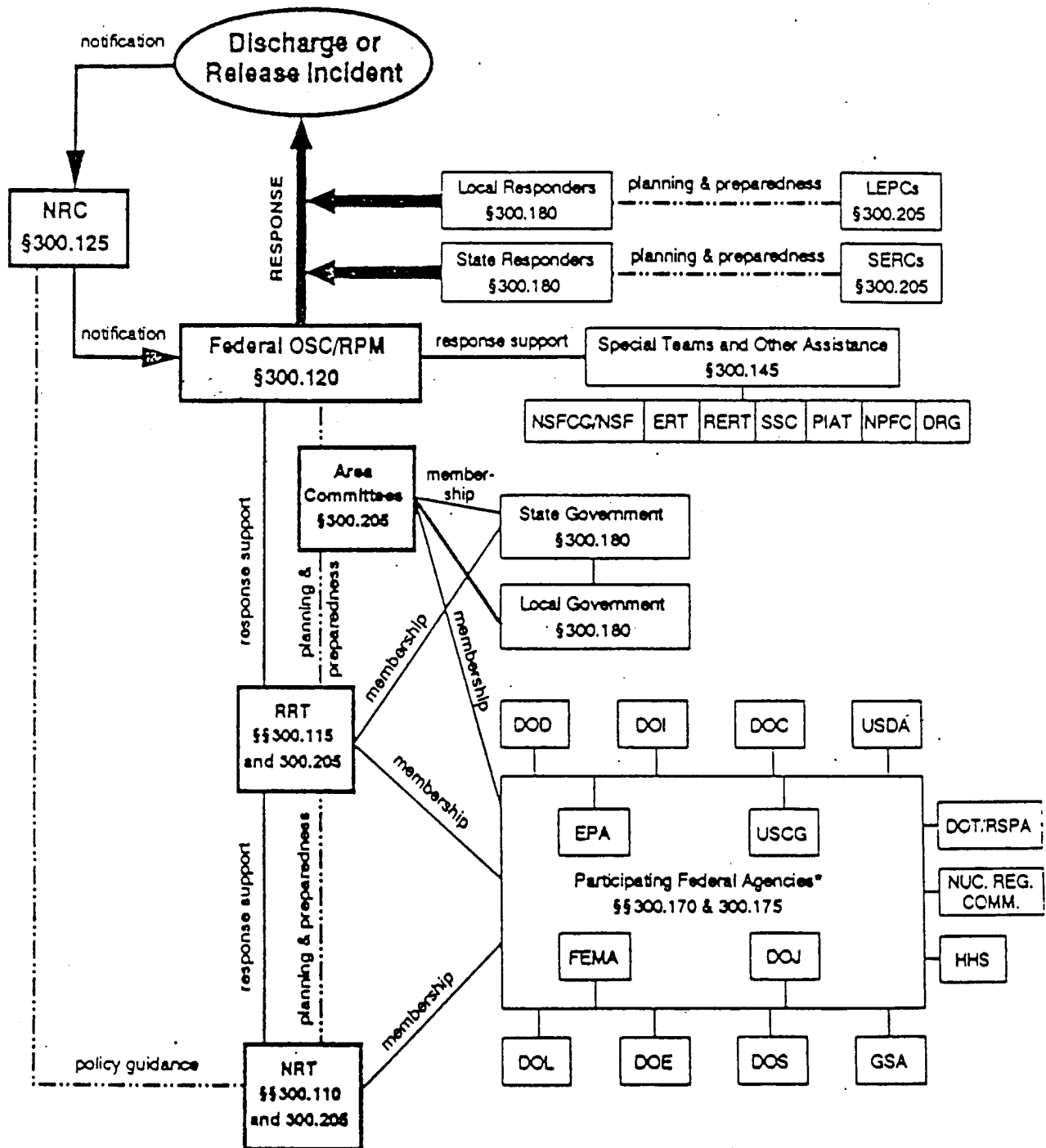


FIGURE A-V-A-1

# UNIFIED COMMAND SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

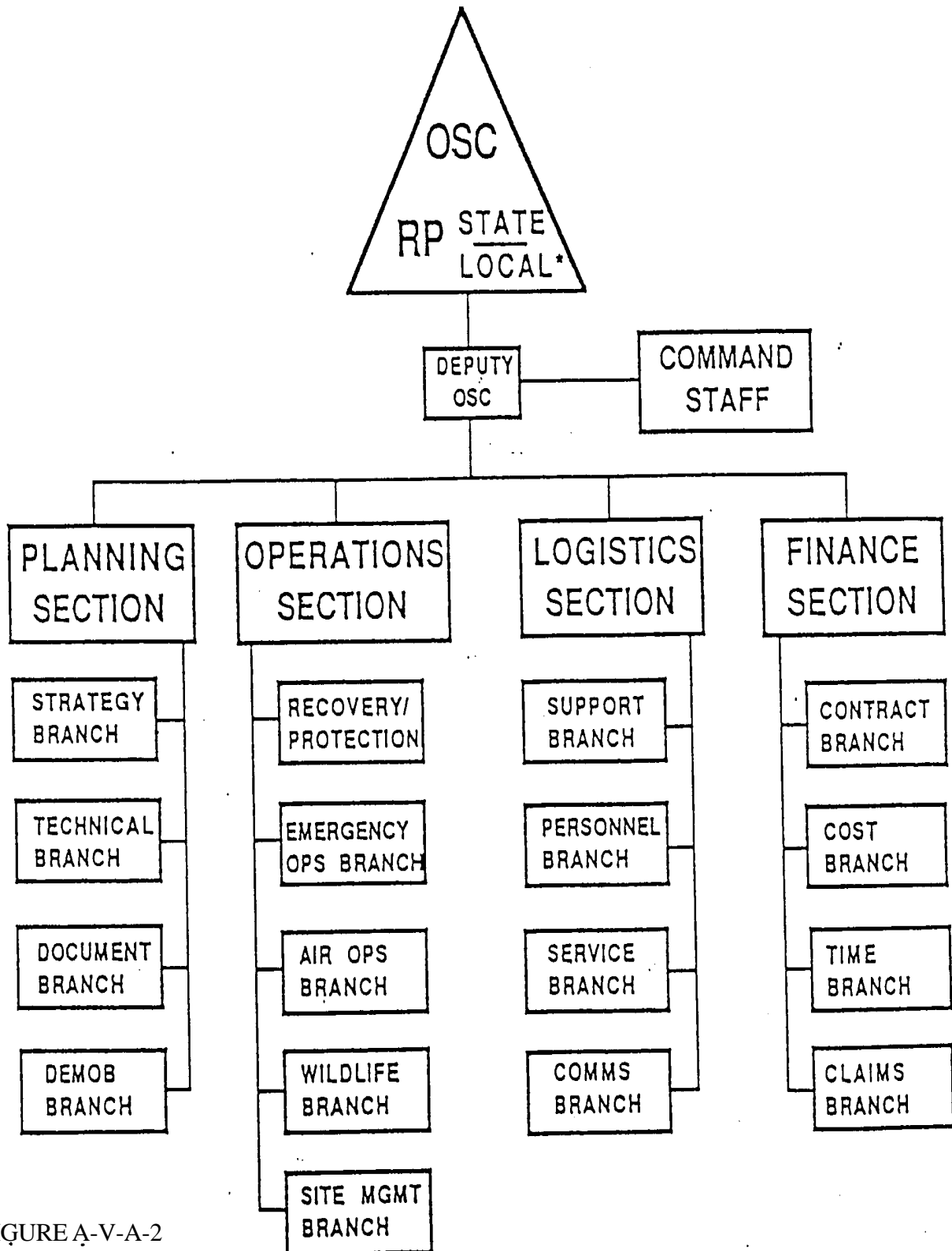


FIGURE A-V-A-2

# SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE INCIDENT TASK FORCE ORGANIZATION

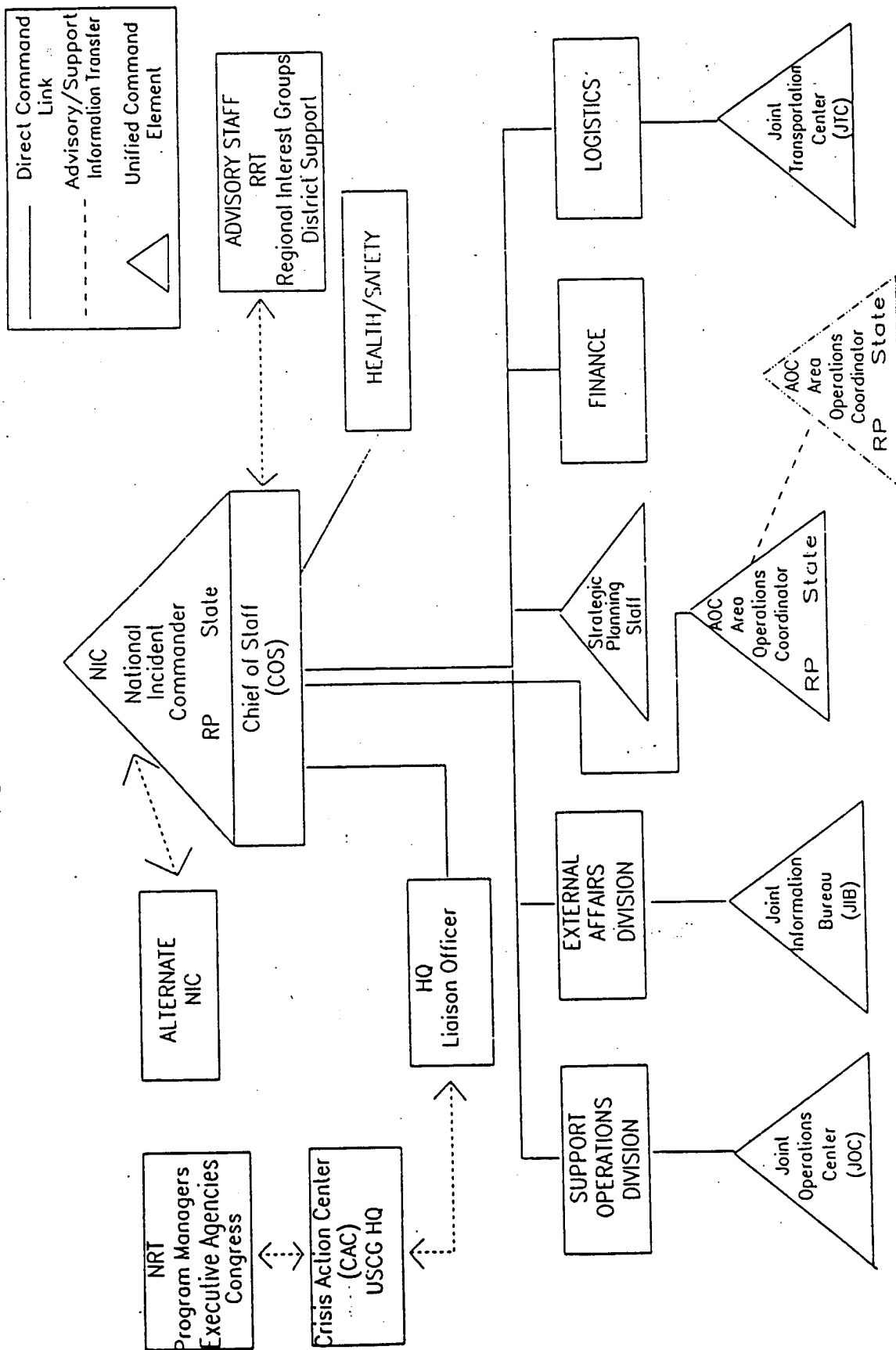


FIGURE A-V-A-3

AGENCY CAPABILITIES FOR OIL SPILL EMERGENCY RESPONSE				
STATE LEVEL				
AGENCY NAME	OPS	LOGISTICS	PLANS	FINANCE
Air Resources Board		X	X	
Coastal Commission			X	
Conservation Corps	W/OIL	X		
Conservation/Div Oil and Gas		X	X	I
Emergency Services (OES)	PIO/LE	X	X	D
Fire Marshal	LE	X	X	
Fish & Game/OSPR	W/IC/LE	X	X	I/E/C
Forestry (CDF)	LE/FP	X	X	
Highway Patrol	IC/LE	X	X	
Department of Justice	LE	X	X	E
State Lands Commission		X	X	
National Guard		X	X	
Parks and Recreation	OIL/LE	X	X	I
Toxic Substances Control		X	X	E
Dept. of Transportation	X	X	X	I
Department of Water Resources		X	X	I
State Water Resources Control Board		X	X	E

FIGURE A-V-C-1

LOCAL LEVEL				
AGENCY NAME	OPS	LOGISTICS	PLANS	FINANCE
County OES	IC	X	X	D
Fire and Rescue	FP	X	X	
Animal Services	W		X	
Law Enforcement Services	LE	X		
Mass Care Services		X		
Medical Services		X		
Public Health Services		X	X	
Public Works	OIL	X	X	
Resource and Support		X	X	

LEGAND FOR FIGURES A-V-C-1 & A-V-C-2

C	Available to affected entities/persons
D	Channels State and Federal disaster funds
E	Available to external agencies
FP	Fire protection
I	Available internally
IC	Can act as Incident Commander
LE	Law enforcement
OIL	Oil spill cleanup
PIO	Public Information Officer
W	Wildlife care
X	Provides functional support
	Note: All state agencies may have a Liaison function

FIGURE A-V-C-2